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NO. 299 WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1981 DHUL QA'ADA 25, 1401 A.H. SIXTEEN PAGES — TWO RIYALS

100 troops crushed by Turkish jet fighter

ANKARA, Sept. 22 (AP) — A Turkish Force F-5 jet-fighter slammed into a town area preparing for an upcoming exercise in western Turkey Tuesday. First reports indicated at least 100 soldiers on the ground were killed. Turkish military sources said 65 bodies had already arrived by helicopter at hospitals in Istanbul and that Gen. Hayder Saltik, commander of the 1st army, had rushed to the site of the crash. The plane hit a Bivouac near the town of Babaezki about 50 kms from the Greek border. The military sources, asking not to be named, said three Istanbul hospitals had been alerted to accept the dead and wounded. Sources said that so far it appeared all the casualties were Turkish. Newsmen who had reached the region of the crash said the American-made F-5 crashed into the Bivouac area at about noon Tuesday. Allied troops had not arrived at the scene of the exercise — code-named "Disruptive Determination 18." Troops from the United States, Great Britain, Greece, Italy and Portugal were to come ashore for the exercise in an amphibious landing Thursday. Military sources said the pilot was practicing a diving run over the Bivouac troop and unable to pull the plane out of its descent. It was not known if the pilot had ejected. In addition to the soldiers killed on the ground, 10 were said to have been injured. There were conflicting reports of whether casualties were the result of the plane hitting an ammunition dump or an explosion when the plane crashed. Late Tuesday afternoon, Turkey's ruling generals were meeting in Ankara and there was speculation at the exercise in Turkey might be cancelled. Sources said the death toll could rise as many of the injured were in a serious condition. The commander for the first Turkish military region covering the area made no immediate statement but said that an official communiqué would be released later.

Poles query Soviets on relations

WARSAW, Sept. 22 (Agencies) — Solidarity reported Tuesday that leaders of its 300,000 railway workers have sent a letter to the Soviet ambassador in Warsaw calling for a truthful reassessment of Soviet-Polish relations. The letter to Ambassador Boris Aristov was published by the free trade union's *Warsaw News Bulletin* as a high-level Soviet delegation held talks with Polish leaders on future economic cooperation. Poland relies heavily on raw materials from the Soviet Union, especially oil and cotton. Fears have been aroused by some Solidarity members that Moscow might use its economic leverage to bring the Polish revolution to heel. The railway workers' message to Aristov was in response to a letter he delivered last week to Polish leaders denouncing Solidarity and condemning what Moscow sees as a rampant anti-Soviet campaign in Poland. The Soviet letter sparked a series of stern warnings from Polish leaders. In the latest issue Monday night, the government's chief union negotiator said Solidarity had buried hopes for cooperation and declared war on the Communist system. Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rankowski said he saw no point in further government-union talks at present because Solidarity had embarked on the road of political opposition at the first part of its national congress in Gdansk. The official Communist Party daily *Trybuna Ludu* signaled Tuesday that the door to further dialogue was not yet irrevocably shut. The newspaper said it would like to think that the first part of the congress — marked by a message advocating free trade unionism elsewhere in the Soviet Bloc, and calls for free elections at home — was just a passing phase. "One would like to believe that the program of the union which is to be adopted during the second part of the Gdansk debates, will be dominated by union affairs and that the anti-Socialist platform, dangerous to national interests, will be abandoned," *Trybuna Ludu* said. "Unfortunately, the events of recent days do not give much cause for optimism."

50th anniversary today Khaled: Unity under Islamic banner

TAIF, Sept. 22 (SPA) — King Khaled Tuesday said that Saudi Arabia's National Day symbolizes unity under the eternal banner of Islam, while Crown Prince Fahd held the United States responsible to do justice to the Palestinian people. In messages to the citizens on the occasion of the Kingdom's 50th anniversary the King added that "through Islam Saudi Arabia has restored its strength, dignity, security and stability. The monarch said that the strong faith, far-sightedness and firm resolve of King Abdul Aziz provided a powerful base through which he founded this Kingdom, restored its security and realized the best living standards for its people. With the power and determination of men, the founder had carved out a distinguished position for his people among the nations of the world, the King said. The monarch said that those who ask about the reasons for Saudi Arabia's prestigious position get an answer in its strict adherence to the divine law and the Traditions of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). King Abdul Aziz had made them the bases for the country's future, and we are marching on the same bases, for they provide salvation, righteousness and welfare," he said. Referring to the country's development, King Khaled said that the various stages of growth and development augur well for the people's well-being and prosperity, "for we place Saudi Arabians as a prime objective of our efforts at social, economic, cultural and health levels. The monarch described the day as an opportunity to reiterate the call to Muslims

Fahd: U.S. responsible for justice



Crown Prince Fahd



King Khaled

everywhere to abide by the sublime faith, which would provide the way to restore the usurped rights and to reinforce the Islamic entity, in order to be able to resist the challenges of the Communists, the heretics and forces hostile to Islam. The King said that a look at the Kingdom's security, stability and prosperity testifies to the correct path being tread on the basis of the divine law and the Prophet's Traditions. He urged the people to make more sacrifices and exert further efforts to build themselves and the society. In his message, Crown Prince Fahd said the national day is a reminder of the country's unification and its emergence as a great

entity. He reminded the countrymen that "our responsibility toward our homeland is great and enduring". He said that the colossal achievements should be treated as an impetus to more sincere work for the realization of further progress and prosperity. The Crown Prince said: "We have always called and shall continue to call for Arab solidarity. We reject axes and foreign alliances, because this is the method through which Israel and its supporters reach their sinful aims against the rights of the Arab nation and the security of the homeland". He said that the Kingdom has exerted honest endeavors to give solid prominence

to Arab solidarity and to consider it an absolute necessity over and above every other consideration. He added that "what happens before us today is a clear challenge to the Arab and Islamic will, and is an attempt to impose alien concepts that only serve the interest of Israel". The situation has further worsened as a result of unjust stances of some major powers which wield their influence on this region's tussle, and pursue various methods including military alliances which back falsehood and create impediments in the way of the Palestinian people restoring their usurped rights, and in the return of Holy Jerusalem to its rightful people, Prince Fahd said. The Crown Prince added that international responsibility on the free world, led by the United States, calls upon them to aim at the realization of justice, under inspiration from their international responsibilities, after it has become known to the countries of the world that Israel's practices are illegal; it has expansionist plans and has forcibly usurped the rights of the Palestinian people. Prince Fahd said that, like the Arabs, the Muslims all over the world are facing challenges and conspiracies. He added that "this has enhanced our faith in Islamic solidarity which Saudi Arabia considers a distinct path and comprehensive framework, through which the Islamic states can impose their existence and consolidate their gracious principles based on right, justice and peace." He referred to the Islamic summit conference of Makkah and said that it had clearly reflected the soundness of the principles of Islamic solidarity.

Iran delinks courts from army

TEHRAN, Sept. 22 (AFP) — The Iranian Parliament voted overwhelmingly Tuesday to separate military courts, set up after the oulition, from the army and put them under the control of the justice ministry. The bill was approved by 133 of the 183 parliamentarians. Details about how to implement the bill were to be discussed outside Parliament. Under the bill, "the judicial organization of the army and all tribunals and military courts across the country will be separated from the army's headquarters and integrated into the justice ministry," Ayatollah Sa'ed al-Khalil, formerly head of Iran's anti-drug

campaign, said he was strongly opposed to the project, saying that the judiciary should be changed and put under the army's control. "Since the revolutionary courts are strict and active, it is the civil courts that must be shut down," he said. Meanwhile, sympathizers of the "Peoples Mujahedeen" have been executed in various cities, Radio Tehran announced Tuesday. In Sari in the north, Mashad in the east and Hamadan in the west. They were executed for "participation in military operations and violent urban demonstrations" as well as arson armed attacks on people and public buildings.

False fire alarm forces jet to land

TOKYO, Sept. 22 (Agencies) — A British Air ways jetliner with 400 aboard made an emergency landing at Chitose Airport, Japan, after the plane's fire detection system went off in an apparent false alarm. Officials at the airport said a thorough check of the hold found no traces of a fire. They said there appeared to have been a malfunction of the fire detection system. Passengers on the plane were said to be calm throughout the incident.

Ex-U.S. hostages 'seek indemnity'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP) — Some of the Americans held hostage in Iran may go to court to get more money if a recommendation to pay them \$12.50 per day for their 444-day ordeal is approved, an attorney says. But the wife of one former hostage terms the suggested compensation "a good symbolic figure." The proposed tax-free benefit, recommended Monday by a nine-member presidential commission, would total about \$5,550 each for 51 of the 52 hostages freed last January. It would be in addition to their regular salaries. One former hostage was not included in the recommendation because he has a private citizen. The panel also proposed that treatment for any emotional or physical problems the former hostages may be suffering because of their confinement be paid by the government, with no time limit. Bruce Claggert, an attorney for some of the hostages and their families, said that if President Ronald Reagan and Congress go along with the commission's recommendation, some of the hostages probably will seek redress in a court of claims. Claggert has suggested that \$1,000 a day compensation would be on the "conservative side." Louise Kennedy, wife of former hostage Morehead Kennedy, said in a telephone interview the commission was "dealing in symbolism" and the \$12.50 per day recommendation is a "good symbolic figure." "There is no way the hostages and their families can be compensated for the 14 months of hell they went through," she said.

Mintoff ends visit; leaves Jeddah

JEDDAH, Sept. 22 (SPA) — Malta's Prime Minister Dom Mintoff left here for home after concluding official talks in Taif. He was seen off by Makkah Deputy Governor Prince Saud bin Abdul Mosen and senior officials. Earlier in the day Mintoff held formal talks with government leaders. The Saudi Arabian delegation was led by King Khaled and attended by Prince Abdullah, second deputy premier and commander of the National Guard; Defense Minister Prince Sultan; Foreign Minister Prince Saud; Special Adviser Dr. Rashad Pharaon and Finance and National Economy Minister Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al Khaal. The Maltese delegation included Health Minister Vincent Moran, Deputy Foreign Minister Maurice Able and others. The two delegations discussed ways of strengthening bilateral relations and Arab and international issues. Mintoff received a promise for additional

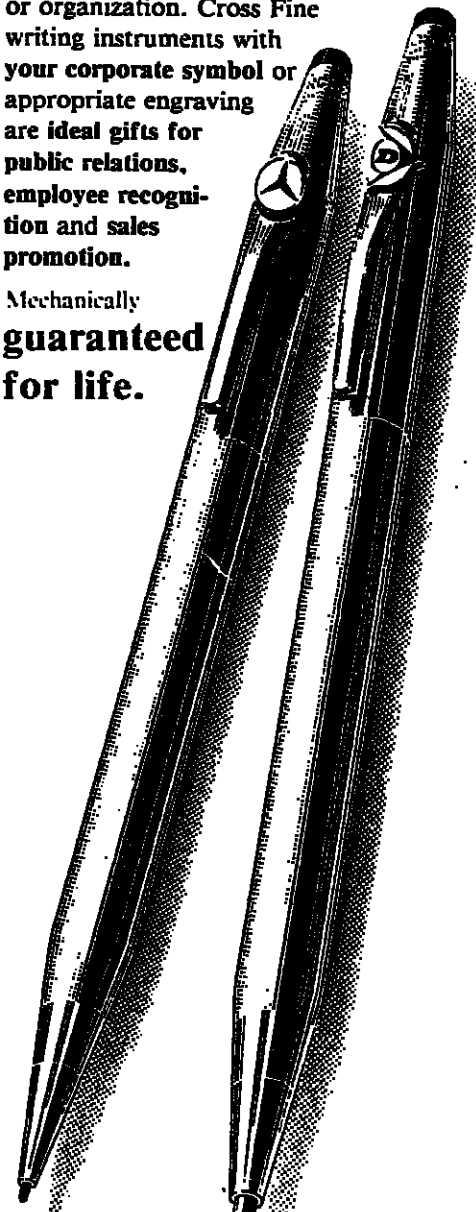
aid to his country. Sheikh Aba Al Khaal, during discussions Monday, said that the Saudi Fund for Development already is financing two projects in Malta and is studying several others for possible financing. The new projects could be approved within the next few weeks, he added.

King receives Saleh's message

TAIF, Sept. 22 (SPA) — King Khaled Tuesday received a message from North Yemen President Ali Abdullah Saleh. It was delivered to the King here by Muhammad Al Asbahi, the minister of education. Prince Abdulla, second deputy premier and commander of the National Guard; Prince Sultan, the minister of defense and civil aviation; and the King's special adviser Dr. Rashad Pharaon were present.

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Majed dedicates Makkah projects

MAKKAH, Sept. 22 (SPA) — Makkah Governor Prince Majed dedicated the Shibaika flyover and the Musfalah parking lot in Makkah Tuesday. The flyover streamlines in bound and out bound traffic in the Holy Haram area and other streets, while the six-story parking lot serves 600 cars with the first and second floors allocated for shopping and commercial centers.

The SR50 million parking lot took 20 months to complete. It has the necessary lighting, airconditioning, an electronic control room and occupies an area of 400,500 square meters.

Prince Majed also inspected other projects in Mina to be used during the pilgrimage this year, in addition to other projects in the holy places which aim at facilitating the performance of religious rites.

In another development, Deputy Makkah Governor Prince Saud ibn Abdul Mohsen toured King Abdul Aziz International Airport and other government departments concerned with pilgrimage and pilgrims services. At the end of the inspection tour, Prince Saud

commented the high level of services and preparations he witnessed. "What I saw today can not be described," he said. "I did not expect that services would reach such a high standard within a short period," he added.

Meanwhile, Civil Aviation President Nasser Al-Assaf affirmed that work at KAIC is running in a highly organized manner despite the large number of pilgrims arriving at the airport. The pilgrimage arrival plan at the airport has achieved more success than anticipated. Pilgrims are leaving the airport with hours of their arrival — either to Makkah or Madinah — depending on their schedule.

Kayyal back from Canada

IAIF, Sept. 22 (SPA) — Posts, Telegraph and Telephones Minister Dr. Alawi Darwish Kayyal returned here Monday night from a visit to Canada. He was invited by Richard Fox, Canadian communications minister.

The Saudi Arabian minister held talks during his stay in Canada with Fox on promoting cooperation between the two countries in telecommunications. Kayyal signed a memo of understanding between the two sides for initiating, administering, maintaining, operating and providing the technical expertise in connection with wireless communication, in addition to providing permanent and mobile communication stations in the Kingdom.

Kayyal also was received by Canadian Premier Pierre Trudeau.

600 SABIC workers sent abroad for training

RIYADH, Sept. 22 (SPA) — The Saudi Arabian Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC) sent 600 personnel for training in the United States, Britain, Switzerland, West Germany, the Republic of China and Japan.

The trainees, who are intermediate and secondary school certificate holders in industry, are to be trained by SABIC's partners in its joint ventures. They had been given a local

training course and were sent abroad after successfully completing it.

Meanwhile, SABIC invited applications for its third local training program for nationals between ages 17 to 25 years. The final day for receiving applications will be September 30. Trainees will be granted a monthly incentive of SR2,200 for secondary school certificate holders and SR1,200 for intermediate school level applicants. In addition, transport, housing and medical care will be secured for the training period.

Training will be held in Riyadh, Dammam, Utaizah, Madinah, Jeddah, Taif and Abha. Distinguished personnel will have the opportunity to continue training abroad.

\$225m contract awarded to ADA

JEDDAH, Sept. 22 — The Airport Development Agency (ADA) has been awarded a \$225 million housing project contract with the King-Khaled Military City at Haifa Al-Batin, the Pakistan Embassy reported Tuesday.

This is second major project to be awarded to ADA in the city.

With the award of the new contract, the total value of projects the company is participating in amounts to more than \$500 million, the embassy reported.

In the Kingdom where it employs nearly 4,000 workers, including 300 engineers and supervisors, the ADA has developed technical facilities worth \$120 million at the Dhahran base and has participated in civil projects for the \$90 million Al-Kharj electrification project, the embassy added.

Prayer Times

WEDNESDAY	Makkah	Medinah	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Fajr (Dawn)	4:45	4:45	4:17	4:03	4:28	4:57
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:13	12:14	11:45	11:32	11:57	12:26
Asr (Afternoon)	3:38	3:40	3:11	2:59	3:23	3:53
Maghreb (Sunset)	6:17	6:18	5:50	5:36	6:01	6:30
Isha (Night)	7:47	7:48	7:20	7:06	7:31	8:00

Africans receive \$30m donation

GENEVA, Sept. 22 (SPA) — Saudi Arabia donated \$30 million for the African refugees program. Saudi Arabian Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the United Nations Geneva Bureau, Ahmad Abdul Jabbar, recently handed over a check to Paul Harting, U.N. high commissioner for refugees.

The donation reflects the Kingdom's interest in the African refugees issue and the close ties between the country and the U.N. high commissioner for refugees' office.

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Mr. Erkan Esen, Passport No. TR-F-147391 — Buraydah, Visa No. 8446; and Mr. Suleyman Erkan, Passport No. TR-E-269571 — Buraydah Visa No. 446, both Turkish Nationals, left the Kingdom for vacation with mentioned Exit/Re-Entry visas but have failed to return from vacation. Therefore a warning is hereby issued against employing or harboring them or having any dealings with the said employees. Since it will be in contravention of Laws. Anyone having information of their return is requested kindly to notify the nearest Police Station or Temel Quarry & Mining Co. Buraydah, P.O. Box: 743, Tel: (06) 323-2732 and also the Cassim Cement Co. Buraydah, P.O. Box: 345, Tel: (06) 323-6719.

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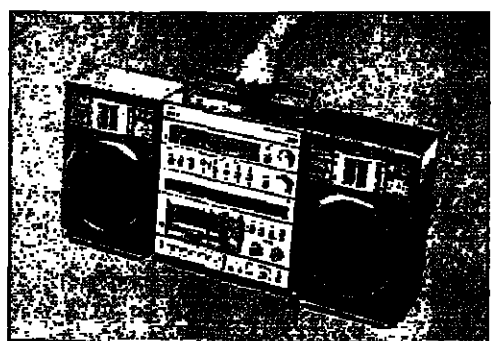
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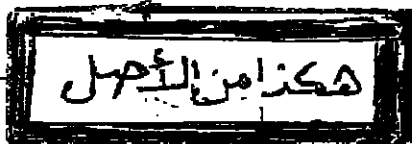


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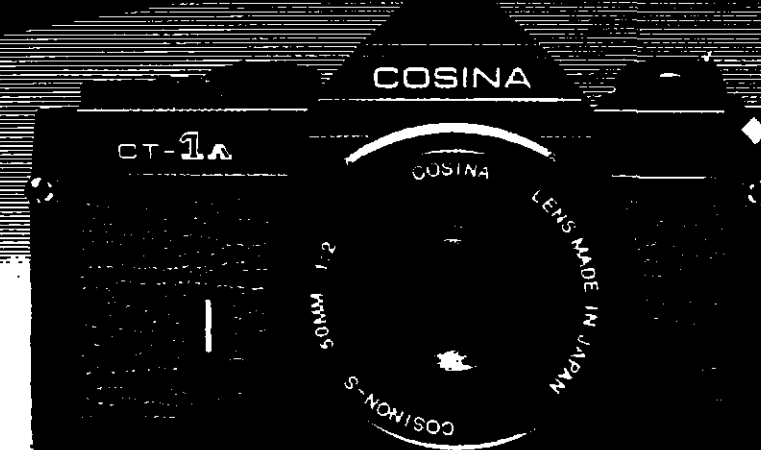
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Month's tally 58,000

U.K.'s jobless near three million mark

LONDON, Sept. 22 (AP) — The number of unemployed in economically troubled Britain rose by more than 58,000 this month to 1,998,789, or 12.4 percent of the national workforce, the employment ministry announced Tuesday.

The increase, the 16th straight monthly rise, means that one in eight of the working population is now without a job amid widespread closures and mass lay-offs. Labor unions claimed the unemployment total was already over the three million mark.

BRIEFS

UNITED NATIONS, (AFP) — Portugal places high priority on joining the 10-nation European Economic Community as soon as possible, Portuguese Foreign Minister Andre Goncalves Pereira told the United Nations last Monday.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Domestic crude oil production in August in the United States surpassed the rate for the same month last year by 26 percent, the American Petroleum Institute has reported. August crude oil production in the lower 48 states increased by 228,000 barrels per day over last year.

PARIS (AP) — In the first half of this year, Japan won more than two-thirds of shipbuilding orders in terms of tonnage within the "shipbuilding working group" of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the Paris-based body said Tuesday.

Quarterly statistics showed that new orders placed in Japan came to 5,589,000 gross tons, the total for the 14 OECD countries being 7,474,000 tons.

BRUSSELS (AFP) — World steel output in the first eight months of this year was 1.1 percent down on a year earlier at 303,052,000 tons, in spite of a sharp rise in the United States production, the International Iron and Steel Institute said here.

London commodities

	Tuesday
Gold (\$ per ounce)	461.00
Silver cash (pence per ounce)	566.80
3 months	585.50
Copper cash	944.50
3 months	979.00
Tin cash	8445.00
3 months	8420.00
Lead cash	408.00
3 months	423.00
Zinc cash	489.50
3 months	515.00
Aluminium cash	635.00
3 months	665.00
Nickel cash	3090.00
3 months	3115.00
Sugar October	161.50
March	169.50
Coffee September	1012.00
November	1033.00
Cocoa September	1240.00
December	1284.00

Note: Prices in pounds per metric ton. The above prices are provided by Small Research & Investment Ltd., Box 6474, Tel: 6653988, Jeddah.

Dollar records slight gains after a 9-dayslide

By J. H. Hammond

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 — The dollar picked up slightly Monday in the New York exchange closing, but in general the American currency had taken a dramatic fall in international value.

On Monday night several U.S. commercial banks led by Chase Manhattan and first Chicago cut the prime lending rate further to L9 and L2 percent from 20 percent.

You may recall here that Chase carried out the same L2 percent reduction Monday.

The Federal Reserve made a firm lending rate at L3 and 1/2 percent and averaged around L5 percent Tuesday. The Eurodollar deposit market dollar interest rate drop-

ped sharply from L5 and 13/15 to L5 and 15/16, compared to Friday level of L6 and L2-16 and 3/4 percent. Long-term dollar deposit rates also came down.

In the Kingdom riyal deposit rate continued to fall down sharply especially in the short-term, taking the more constant rate level of L0-L0 and L2 percent compared to L3 percent last Thursday.

On the exchange market, it gained back some lost ground against the German mark and Dutch franc.

The German Central Bank authority reported that the mark was not going to be revalued against the dollar. This helped the American currency slightly to trade at 2.670 to turn, as you know, to 2.250 reached Monday.

The American currency also fell by

statement of the East Germans and the effective of the Polish situation, but now ending in an upturn. The French franc lost some ground in trade at 5.8180 level compared to the dramatic gain of 5.32 level Monday. You may recall that it was not too long ago that the financial market was expecting to see the French franc to fall even further against the dollar level of 6.50.

Sterling traded differently at L.8360 level, reaching basically the same rate over last five days. Short-term British interest rates rising as well as Bank of England action kept these rate relatively high and helped the sterling market.

The Swiss franc lost 200 points against the dollar to be quoted at L.9450 level compared to the L.9215 level earlier Monday.

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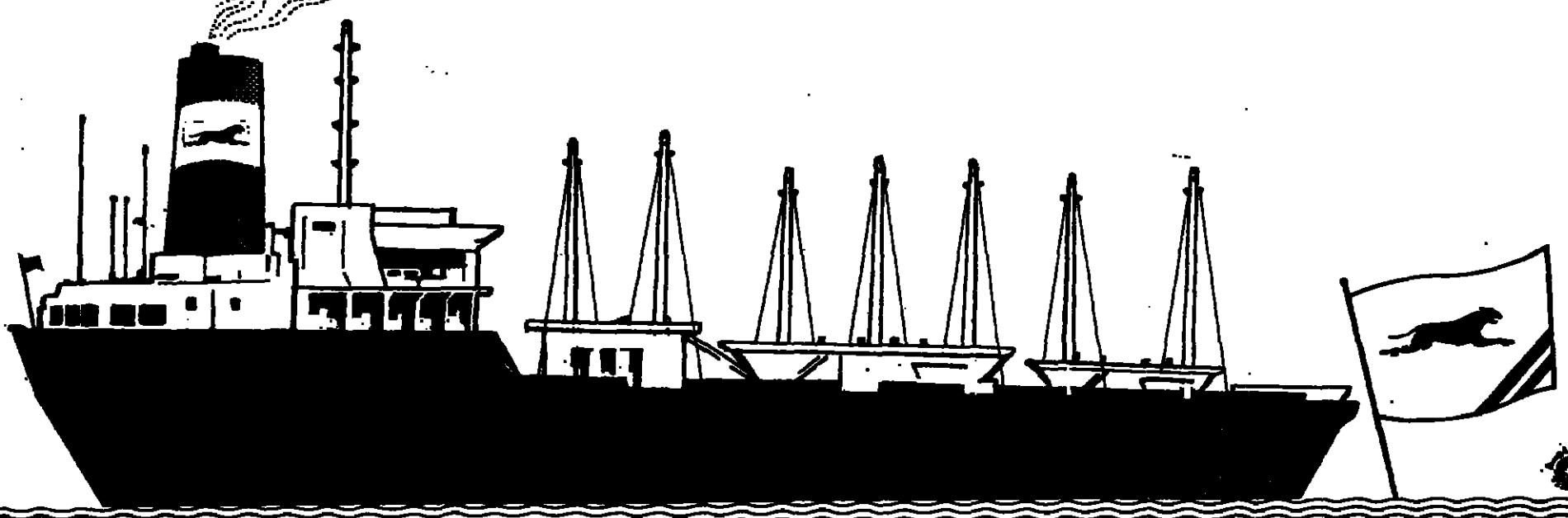
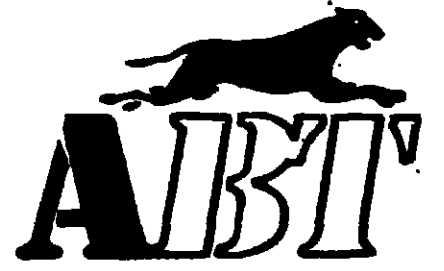
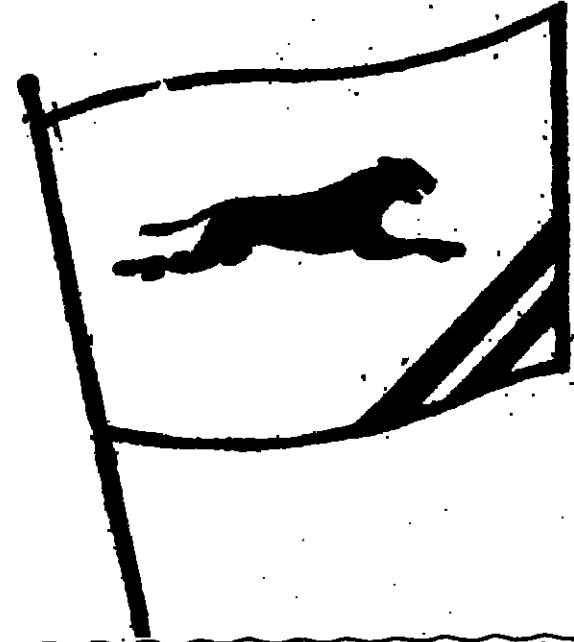
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Stringent security for Commonwealth

By Barry Moody

SYDNEY —

The biggest security operation in Australian history begins this week to protect leaders of a quarter of the world's population at the Commonwealth heads of government conference in Melbourne, the capital of the country's second most populous state, Victoria.

More than 3,700 police have been mobilized and an elaborate security plan devised to protect more than 40 delegations, at least 35 led by heads of government, at the biggest conference ever held in Australia. The security headache is deepened by the arrival Sunday of Queen Elizabeth, symbolic head of the Commonwealth, who for a week will receive Commonwealth leaders on the royal yacht *Britannia* moored in Melbourne harbor.

The delegates will begin arriving next weekend for the eight-day conference which opens Wednesday. Police spokesmen are tightlipped on the type of threats, they may face but say they are ready for any contingency. Irish groups in Australia have said they will demonstrate against the Queen and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Melbourne has a large population of Irish origin and spokesmen for Irish Republican groups say they expect thousands of people to turn out to protest against Britain's refusal to grant political prisoner status to Irish Republican Army members in jail in northern Ireland.

President of the Victorian Chapter of the Australian Irish Movement, Colleen Hartland, said any violence would not come from Irish sympathizers. But police sources said a potential threat from Irish groups was one of the contingencies covered in security plans. Victoria State Police Chief Sinclair Miller said: "We are over-planned, over-equipped and overmanned but that is far better than not being fully prepared for every eventuality."

A federal police spokesman said members of the country's top anti-terrorist force, the Australia SAS (Special Air Service), would be "within calling distance" during the conference but would only be felt as a last resort in a situation which police felt they could not contain. Retiring counter espionage chief Albert Woodward disclosed earlier this month his agents had foiled terrorist assassination attempts in recent months in this country.

But he warned there were still people at large who were "talking about the possibility of bombings and assassinations." Official nervousness over security during the conference has been heightened by memories of a Commonwealth regional heads of government conference in Sydney in 1978 when two refuse collectors and a policeman were killed by a bomb planted in a dustbin outside the delegates' hotel. The bombers have never been caught.

Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser said in an interview last week: "Security requirements are important. We all had a warning and a fright with what happened at the Hilton (Hotel)." The population of Melbourne is already bracing itself for an invasion by more than 2,000 delegates and journalists and for the disruption caused by security operations. During the conference, traffic will be disrupted four times a day as streets are completely cleared for convoys of delegates cars going to and from their hotels after the morning and afternoon sessions. A rehearsal of the operation recently caused traffic chaos.

Newspaper reports said a baby nearly died because a specialist could not get through to a hospital. This has led to a major campaign, spearheaded by a series of interviews with Fraser, aimed at justifying the expense and inconvenience caused by the conference and warning people of traffic restrictions. Full page advertisements have been placed in Melbourne newspapers explaining the restrictions which will prohibit vehicles on certain streets during motorcades and ban parking along security routes at all times.

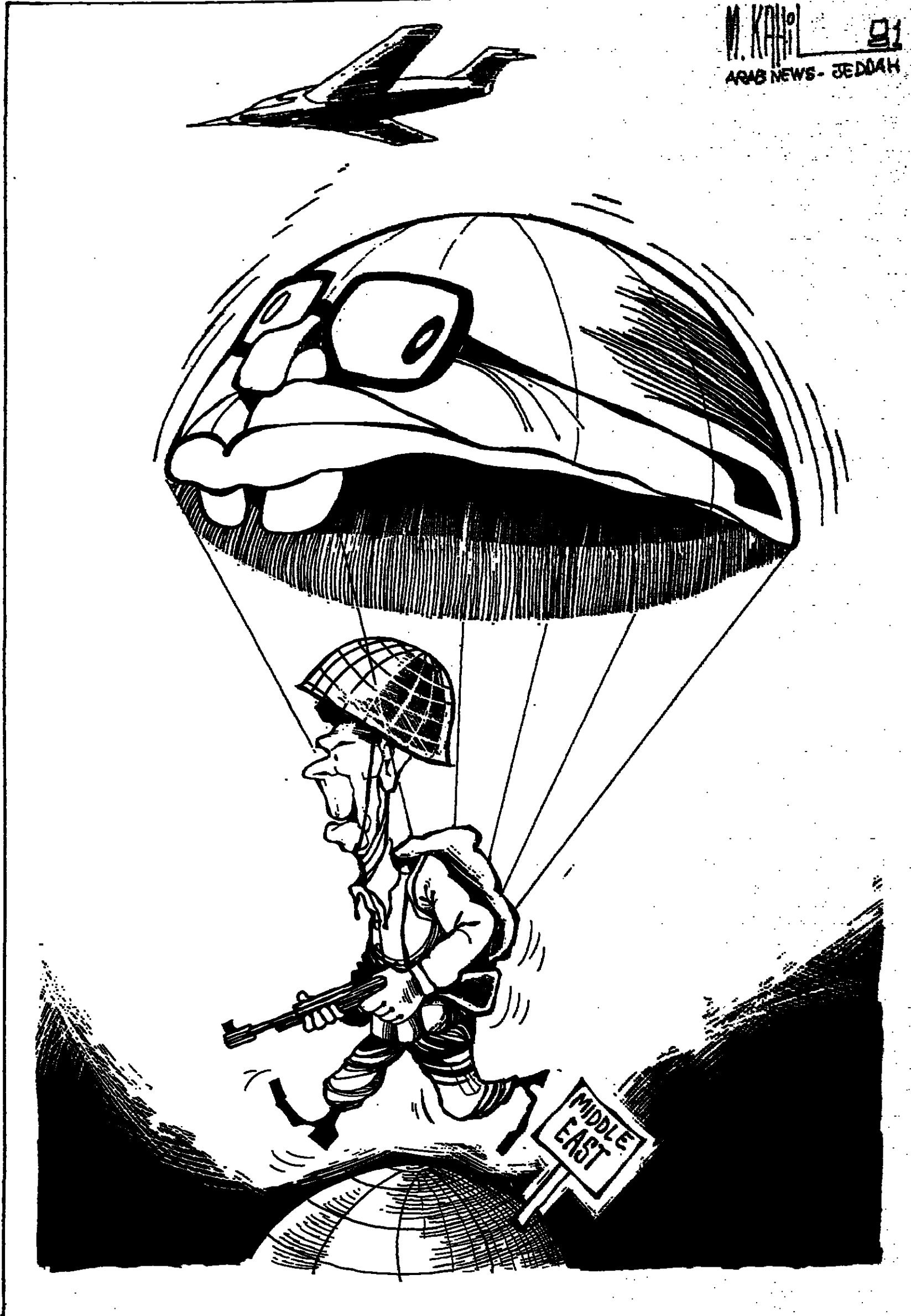
Fraser said parking restrictions were vital because "it is the easiest thing in the world to have a bomb or a remote-controlled detonator in a car." Trees have been pruned to enable police television cameras unrestricted views of security areas. Helicopters will be used extensively.

Fraser responded to complaints about the inconvenience by saying the conference would be very important for Australia's image in the world and for future tourism. "Whether we like it or not, there is going to be a spotlight on us of a kind that we haven't had, I think, ever before in our history," he said.

The conference is expected to cost Australia at least \$17 million. Workmen are busy adapting Melbourne's century-old royal exhibition building for the conference at a cost of \$20 million.

Under construction is a round, windowless and soundproof hall inside the hanger-like building, normally a venue for sailing or other exhibitions. Nearby will be another "restricted session room" where the heads of government can meet alone to discuss sensitive issues.

The 25,000 square meter building will also house restaurants, shops and an Australian exhibition as well as sophisticated facilities for more than 800 journalists. A special guide for visitors lists the restaurants and other attractions but at the request of the organizers excludes details of Melbourne's notorious message parlors. (R)



U.K. Labor battle nears climax

By Barry May

LONDON —

A long and bitterly contested feud over the future of Britain's divided opposition Labor Party will reach another climax on Sunday when it selects a deputy leader. Voting at the start of the party's annual conference for the relatively unimportant job could determine whether Labor, which has ruled Britain for 17 of the last 36 years, will continue to espouse moderate policies or plunge toward full-blooded radical socialism never before attempted in this country.

The bruising contest has become an ideological struggle for control over the future direction of the party founded in 1900 as the political arm of the trade union movement.

The battle between left and right of the heart and soul of Labor is being fought chiefly by two former cabinet ministers who share membership of the party but have little else in common.

Under threat of being unseated as deputy leader is Denis Healey, 63, formerly chancellor of the exchequer (finance minister) and defense minister in previous Labor governments. Challenger is Tony Benn, a 56-year-old aristocrat turned champion of the working classes who has become the darling of the militant extreme left.

For Benn, who renounced his hereditary title of viscount, victory in next weekend's poll could provide a rd to jump into the party's leadership within the next few years and enable him and his

followers to commit Labor to full-scale socialism. He argues that the party has strayed from its original left-wing commitments and must now be renewed and rebuilt.

His opponents believe he is trying to secure a position from which to take over leadership of the party when Michael Foot, 68-year-old Labor opposition leader, eventually steps aside.

A third man in the contest is Labor's former Agriculture Minister John Silkin, 58, who has sought support for his assertion that he alone can heal the ideological wounds dividing the party's warring factions. He is given little or no chance of capturing the post.

Silkin could drop out of the race after the first ballot when the six-day party conference opens at the seaside resort of Brighton on England's south coast.

The recent drift of Labor, hitherto a party of moderate social and political reforming toward the radical left has already caused 15 of its members of parliament to defect to the fledgling Social Democratic Party (SDP), formed earlier this year to stake out the middle ground in the continual left-right swing of British politics.

An alliance between the SDP, led by four disaffected former Labor cabinet ministers, and the Liberal Party has seized the imagination of many voters.

Candidates supported by the new alliance have been winning seats in local municipal and county

elections in recent months. In the time remaining ore the next general election, which must be held by May, 1984, the alliance could build up a sufficient following to replace Labor as the main challenger to the increasingly right-wing Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Mrs. Thatcher won power after defeating the Labor administration of former Prime Minister James Callaghan in the 1979 general election on a platform of tough, anti-inflationary monetarist policies.

Political commentators agree she has little chance of winning re-election in 1984 if her remedies do not succeed in fundamentally improving the ailing and stagnant economy and reducing unemployment, now at 12.2 percent of the work force, or nearly three million people.

The power of the SDP and its Liberal allies to attract support, will be strongly affected by the result of Sunday's fight for Labor's deputy leadership. Healey is opposed to unilateral nuclear disarmament, large-scale nationalization of industry and banks, and Britain's withdrawal from the European Economic Community (EEC) — policies approved by last year's party conference.

He enjoys the backing of two former prime ministers, many former cabinet colleagues, and a growing roster of unions. If Healey holds on to his deflections from Labor could be slowed or even stopped.

But if the victor is the Trotskyist-backed Benn, who tells supporters he would adhere rigidly to party policy as determined by its conference, the Social Democrats, and by association, their Liberal allies, could reap the spoils.

Former Prime Minister James Callaghan says that the Labor Party risks losing the next general election if it is dominated by leftwing dogmatists. As well as having the support of Callaghan, Healey is backed by former Prime Minister Sir Harold Wilson.

Sunday's vote for the deputy leadership will be by an electoral college in which the unions have a 40 percent stake, with the remaining 60 percent being divided equally between Labor parliamentarians and local party activists. Healey leads in support among the parliamentarians. Benn is ahead with militant grass-roots party activists. But it is the massive block votes of the unions, some of them still uncommitted, that could determine the outcome of the election.

It will be the first time that the broad range of the Labor movement has had a direct say in the election of one of the party's leaders. The Labor Party decided in January to include unions and local party workers in the process, thus reducing the power of the parliamentarians in party affairs. (R)

THE NATIONAL DAY

Today the country marks the golden anniversary of its foundation by Abdul Azz Ibn Abdul Rahman Ibn Saud. There will be little fanfare or fireworks, motorcades and carnivals to show that anything special is being observed.

In a way this is typical of the founder King and the regimes which succeeded him. The man was a simple Arab beduin who stunned the world 50 years ago by leading 40 camel-riding followers into Riyadh, capturing it and setting out to achieve a seemingly impossible task. Thirty years of struggle climaxed in the declaration of the Kingdom.

The story of the odyssey is being told elsewhere in this issue and in greater detail although the definitive history of Ibn Saud is still to be written.

There have been a few books about the founder in Arabic, English, French and German. But none has as yet captured the whole story or succeeded sufficiently in projecting the image of the man, a towering figure of strength, firmness, determination and benevolence who made nearly hundreds of little autonomous societies into one compact whole. Then, still probably the poorest monarch in the world at the time, he set out to build a state, another tall order in itself.

Because of his early guidelines and the sagacity of his successors Saud, Faisal and Khaled, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is in many ways a unique state.

It is governed by the tenets of Islam, ruled by a King who is bound to the divine teachings of the Quran. It has all the trappings of a modern state, government, civil service, public and private sectors, a free economy—under supervision—large development plans and a consistent set of concepts which make up its foreign policy.

In all its 50 years none has accused Saudi Arabia of aggression or interference in the internal affairs of other states. In fact it is today the largest single donor of foreign economic assistance directly and by proxy. King Faisal, advocate of Islamic solidarity, was keen to show that the concept is far from romantic and impractical. He created a number of institutions under the solidarity umbrella to help needy Islamic states.

Blessed with good fortune from its oil resources, the government has converted the country into one of the most prosperous in the world. True, there are immensely rich citizens but none is starving and few are homeless. Each citizen is entitled to a decent home at the government expense, schooling, medical care—here and abroad—old age pensions, and social insurance are free. And it is estimated that by the end of the century every Saudi Arabian family will be housed in a dwelling built at government cost, every child of school-going age will have a chair in school.

Apart from the material well-being of the people and, incidentally, foreigners too, the country has other blessings. It is, above all, stable and peaceful and the relationships between the government and the governed are reassuring. Aggrieved persons have access to the highest authority, the King or the crown prince, providing a safety valve for personal grievances. The crime rate is remarkably low and punishment of the offender is severe in order to deter others.

Saudi Arabia comes close to the aspirations of its people for a peaceful, secure, prosperous place to live in that is as free from want and fear as is humanly possible.

Saudi Arabian Press Review

Meanwhile, *Al Medina* gave front-page coverage to a report that said that the Muslim World League is considering a proposal to set up a fund to encounter the Christianization campaigns in the world. The reported shooting down of four planes by the Afghan freedom-fighters figured prominently on the front page of *Al Nadwa* which also reported that the Eritrean revolutionaries have taken 500 Ethiopian soldiers as captives.

In an editorial comment on the significance of King Khaled's message to the Gulf leaders, *Al Medina* reasserted that such contacts are necessary for the coordination of stances of crucial issues. It said that Saudi Arabian leadership has been preoccupied in the last few weeks making contacts with brothers, and the royal messages have been sent out of a keenness to ensure Arab rights and preserve the interests of the Arab nation.

On the same subject, *Okaz* observed that the exchange of messages has boosted cooperation without waiting for the GCC summit conference to take place in the near future. The paper said that the GCC sides to...

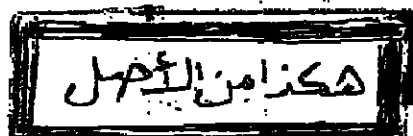
Arab nation from the standpoint of a national responsibility, adding that the council's support for the Kingdom's peace plan demonstrates the extent of mutual cooperation existing among the member states. The paper expressed full confidence that exchange of messages among the leaders of the GCC states will be in the best interest of the Arab and Islamic world.

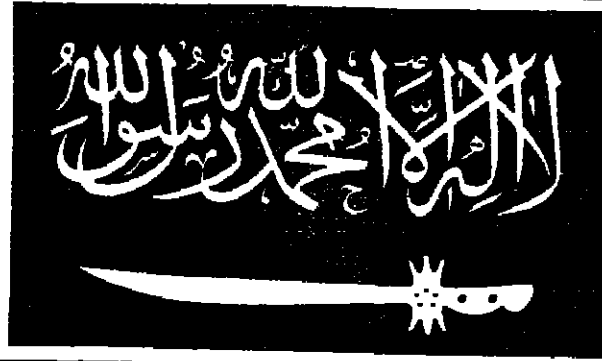
On the other hand, *Al Riyadh* dwelt on the region's security as seen by the U.S. and Israel. It said that Washington believed all that Begin told its officials and paved the way for the so-called autonomy talks. Not only this, the U.S. went ahead to announce a strategic alliance with Israel, to prove its total bias toward the Zionist entity, said the paper, adding that Washington believes that security means the security of Israel and that America's interests can be protected by the international gangster group led by Begin. What Begin is doing presently is to blast the situation in Lebanon, the paper said, and added that Israel would not have done so if it had not enjoyed a strategic umbrella from the U.S.

Expressing concern over the Judaization cam-

paigns of Israel, *Al Nadwa* noted that the enemy is constantly trying to make living difficult for the Arabs of the occupied territory, with the aim of compelling them to move out and make way for the Jews to settle in their place. The appointment of a civilian governor in the occupied West Bank is a mischievous attempt of the enemy to give deeper roots to the fake autonomy, in full collaboration with the Camp David group, said the paper. What the Israeli enemy is doing in the occupied West Bank is only a practical implementation of his malicious designs, it added. The paper urged the Arab nation to make a quick and effective move to thwart the steps being taken by the Zionists.

Meanwhile, *Al Jazira* dealt with the Lebanese situation and said that the Front for the Liberation of Lebanon from Aliens will bring harm to country and its people because it is an Israeli plan and will be active only as a tool in the hands of Israeli plotters. However, the paper expressed the belief that conscious Lebanese people and their firm resolve to stick to their Arab character and destiny will be strong enough to foil all attempts being made by Israel and its agents against Lebanon.





NATIONAL DAY Survey

Abdul Aziz, the founder of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

By Farouk Laqman

JEDDAH, Sept. 22 — Saudi Arabia celebrates today the 50th anniversary of its birth. The Kingdom has become one of the richest and most influential states in the world today.

Far cry from the day King Abdul Aziz ibn Abdul Rahman ibn Saud proclaimed the Kingdom of Najd, Hejaz and dependencies.

The task was then a culmination of an incredible struggle by the man and his loyal supporters, the Ikhwan, who forged a state out of a myriad sultanates, sheikhdoms, fiefs and other semi-independent statelets that thrived in the chaotic days of the Arabian Peninsula.

Looking back now at the task ahead of the young man who took refuge in Kuwait and went on to regain the rule of his forefathers in Riyadh, the story of Abdul Aziz appears as he stuff from which fairy tales are made. But it was every inch a true story of determination, perseverance and historic leadership.

There was no Saudi Arabia then. There were hundreds of tribal states made up of and dunes, occasional palm trees and all-servicing lawlessness. The tribal chiefs and their men were intensely individualistic and would not accede to a central authority without a fight. Abdul Aziz gave it to them and subdued them in their own interest and in order to create a viable state.

He was under no illusions in 1902 when he set out with 40 supporters from Kuwait to capture Riyadh — the odds against him were almost 100 to 1. And that is what he told his father. He would either win or die — he won.

Riyadh was only one stop on his way to win a state that was almost two million square kilometers without roads, electricity, schools, hospitals, wireless, telephone, clinics, newspapers or any of the essential trappings of modern living that are taken for granted. While contemplating all this he had to fight every step against hardened men who presented his attempts to impose a central power on them.

The struggle took him from the borders of Yemen in the south to the frontiers of Iraq in the north, and by September 1932 he had established his authority throughout the land and made his country one of the safest places to live.

There came a day when impoverished beduins would not touch a bag of gold in the desert for fear of punishment by Abdul Aziz, who was affectionately called Ibn Saud. Murders disappeared and banditry became a thing of the past. Those who needed help went directly to him and he gave them whatever he could. He was still one of the poorest monarchs in history. The smallest maharaja in British India was a vastly wealthier man than Ibn Saud. But not for long.

Having unified the country, an impossible task by any standard, perhaps more so than Garibaldi in Italy, Bismarck in Germany and George Washington in the USA, he ruled firmly but benevolently because he adopted the Islamic Sharia and the Holy Qur'an as the two foundations of his government. If he deviated from them he would not have escaped the wrath of the ulema.

By the time Ibn Saud had consolidated his rule he already was 54, naturally tired but still agile and determined to leave behind him a solid foundation of his particular pax Saudia. He wielded great power and sired many children who were given various responsibilities on his behalf. The country also was to grow rich for the first time from oil concessions he had granted the American group of com-

panies in the Eastern Province in 1938. By 1970 the country was the largest oil exporter in the world.

But he was never to know that extent of his wealth. When he died in 1953 in Taif, the government income was already 2,000 times what it had been at the capture of Riyadh only 20 years before. But it was left to his successors to use it and distribute it as it grew



King Saud



King Faisal



King Khalid

by leaps and bounds in the subsequent years when the world learned to depend on Saudi Arabia's oil production.

Ibn Saud tried to modernize his Kingdom as he consolidated his rule, although he came up against some determined opposition by

those who thought modernization would interfere with religion and traditions. With a mixture of firm persuasion and logical debate he made it clear to them that the wireless, the telephone and the motorcar were not immoral inventions but could be of great service to the state and its citizens.

Ibn Saud died a rich man, but of greater importance is the fact that he had created an enormous state from a staggering array of tribes, clans, villages, hamlets, tribal confederations, highly individualistic leaders and one gigantic arena of anarchy.

He succeeded in 1953 by his son Saud who had the task of maintaining the peace and security of the state. During his regime, the oil income continued to rise and the semblance of a state began to emerge.

Saud abdicated in favor of his brother Faisal in 1964 and Faisal fell the mantle of building a modern state in the real sense of the world. From 1964 until his tragic death in 1975, King Faisal made Saudi Arabia a modern, progressive state yet firmly entrenched in the tenets of Islam and the Sharia. He launched the first and second five-year plans giving the country thousands of kilometers of road and started commissioning schools at the rate of one every three days. Girls' education was boosted and the army was developed along with the first university and one of the world's most renowned hospitals.

King Faisal especially gave the country a foreign policy that has been straightforward, honest and consistent. It still forms the cornerstone of the government for his brother King Khaled. More importantly, Faisal advocated the concept of Islamic solidarity and converted it into real, palpable institutions serving the interests of the Islamic states and their peoples from the Organization of Islamic Conference to the Islamic Development Bank. He has thus brought Muslims closer together more than at any other time since the fall of the caliphate.

King Khaled took over government's reins when Faisal died on the eve of launching the second five-year plan. He announced a \$142 billion plan which provided the country with the infrastructural services it had badly wanted. With Crown Prince Fahd as his chief executive, the two leaders built hundreds of thousand of dwellings, made every land-owning citizen entitled to a loan to build his own house, and brought in nearly two million expatriates to help construct a bigger state. Their third five-year plan at \$260 billion is even more ambitious. Having satisfied the basic needs of the people, the government has gone to make this desert country the hub of an oil industry capable of exporting finished petroleum by-products and competing with advanced countries in the free markets of the world.

This year's budget, amounted to SR345 billion of which SR298 billion was allocated for current expenditure and projects while the balance of SR47 billion was transferred to the general reserves. The budget exceeds last year's by SR32 billion and shows a real growth of 12 percent in the gross domestic product of the non-oil sector against 11.48 percent for last year and exceeded the planners' expectations by nearly six percent. The rate of inflation declined slightly from eight percent to 7.8 percent because of spending restraints and fiscal constraints as exercised by the government. Altogether new projects earmarked in the current budget will account for SR136 billion.

The last decade witnessed a watershed in the per capita income which increased 200 percent while the real gross domestic product



King Abdul Aziz

in the non-oil sector increased proportionately from 10.7 percent during the first five-year development plan to 15.7 percent in the second. The rate of growth during the decade as a whole rose to 13.3 percent which indicates that a real gross domestic product in the non-oil sector trebled during the last decade. Real government expenditure during the last decade rose from SR5 billion to SR188 billion marking an annual increase of 44 percent which helped finance various projects leading the government to increase its estimated expenditure to SR245 billion by the current year of the plan while it continues to combat the rate of inflation. The banking sector con-

tinued to form the driving force of economic growth. It was in turn given a shot in the arm through Saudization which increased its capital and the number of branches. While there were only 56 branches at the beginning of the first plan there were 215 by the end of last year.

The oil sector was in itself a saga of growth and stunning development. Income from oil stood at SR4 million only in 1954, SR5 billion in 1972 and SR39 billion in 1976. This year the estimated income from oil stands at SR340 billion.

The government carrying the mantle as best it can. The country is united and secure

with a developing internal security system and a strong army. Crime rates are low. Free enterprise reigns supreme. In addition to the citizens, hundreds of thousands of Arabs and Muslims are making money faster than they would have done at home and are free to repatriate it in any amount they want. Last year the cost of imports and expatriate remittances amounted to nearly \$40 billion. All that the government asks from them is respect for Saudi Arabian laws and customs as long as they are here. By and large this is being done, and given the benevolence of the government, this is in many ways a happy society.

Industrialization spreads rapidly

By Scott Pendleton

AL KHOBAR — The relatively sudden arrival of oil wealth in Saudi Arabia may have some disadvantages compared to a gradual inflow, but in at least one way it is substantially more beneficial. The enormous liquidity it allows rapid, widespread industrialization. And that means that rather than being burdened with old factories and obsolete technology purchased in the past, Saudi Arabia is acquiring state of the art technology across the board, whether in a basic area such as ethane cracking or a down-stream, consumer-oriented type like production plastic items for the home.

That's not to say that industry is a recent manifestation in the Kingdom. Beginning in 1930, Aramco encouraged residents of the Eastern Province to become entrepreneurs. Virtually everything the oil company needed had to be imported, so it saw the development of local manufacturing as both a benefit to the country and as a cheaper, more convenient source of supply.

As the needs of the oil company grew, so did the sophistication of the work local manufacturers could undertake. Suliman Olayat, to name just one, undertook to supply Aramco and simultaneously kept abreast of the times. Today his vast range of industries do billions of dollars worth of business every year, and are among the hundreds of Saudi suppliers registered with Aramco's stringent Local Industry Development Department.

The government has taken an active role in encouraging local industry by establishing industrial estates. Initially these were placed in the main metropolitan areas. A second estate was even built in Dammam.

But as the national electric grid expands to include smaller communities, those also are receiving assistance in the form of industrial estates. A new one was installed recently in Hofuf and another has been announced for the Southern Province.

At the end of 1400, the Ministry of Industry had issued 2,114 licenses to potential manufacturers. Of those, 1,183 or 56 percent

have already started production, while the remainder were still under construction.

Most opportunities in the near future for industries will be in the brand-new cities of Jubail and Yanbu. Communities with a combined population of about 500,000 be created where no one had lived. That huge populous will have correspondingly huge needs that Saudi firms can meet.

Another asset in Jubail and Yanbu will be the presence of the basic industries. These will process crude oil and natural gas into petrochemical products that can be put to use by smaller factories.

The Saudi government will spend about \$20 billion during the third five year development plan to finish the infrastructure projects that must precede the establishment of the basic industries and communities.

Early in September, while on a visit to Yanbu, industry Minister Ghazi Aljogaisbi was told that the infrastructure there would be completed this year.

And at Jubail, "It's on schedule to meet the requirements of the industries, for sure, and the communities," says Rashad Reda, Deputy Director General at Jubail for the Industrial Area.

"Most newspapers ask about progress, quantities, but they forget about something," Reda says. "The philosophy at Jubail is unique."

"You go to any big city in the Kingdom," he adds. In any one of the services in new areas are installed one by one so that the streets must be repeatedly excavated.

At Jubail, Reda points out, all the utilities are installed at once, which eliminates digging up the streets and, more importantly, guarantees that they'll be delivered on time to the industries.

Already under construction are four of the basic industries: Hadeed, the iron and steel plant; SAMAD, a fertilizer plant; Saudi Methanol; and Kemya, an ethylene plant.

Reda also notes that "the support industries are really coming very well." Eleven are already producing and another 16 are under construction out of 90 that the Royal Com-

mission has selected. These range from plants to manufacture cement, concrete and concrete products to a commercial ice manufacturer.

"The idea of the Royal Commission is to develop industry," Reda says. "We select the best. And we advise them and help them upgrade."

The Royal Commission uses two materials testing laboratories in the Jubail Industrial City, or, as is preferred, the Madinat Al-Jubail Al-Sinaiyah. These labs carry out the test to insure that the support industries are up to the Royal Commission's exacting standards.

So far, Reda says, the Royal Commission finds their products to be "very good, excellent."

In the past the Royal Commission has allowed *Arab News* to publish its list of business opportunities, but in a significant departure they refused to do so this time. According to Reda, there are two reasons for the new policy.

First, some of the support industries "won't be needed for 10 years." Therefore the Royal Commission doesn't want applications for those categories yet. Nor does it want any industry to be established but then collapse because it predated its market by several years.

Secondly, the Royal Commission wants to discourage applications from people who have no experience in or knowledge of the field. "We want people who know the market to apply," Reda says. By not publishing the list of opportunities, the Royal Commission will make it harder for people to apply who lack the initiative and awareness necessary to operate an industry successfully.

"Even in an industry is not on the list, a businessman who wants to invest in a new product should submit an application and we will study it," Reda says.

But should the Royal Commission lack applications in areas that it expects the city to need, it will publish a list quarterly for those industries needed in the next 24 months, a Royal commission executive notes.

Military development

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH — Improving the technical capabilities of Saudi Arabian citizens, while at the same time strengthening the Kingdom's defenses is assured with the ongoing development of military schools, institutes and colleges.

It was recently stressed by Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan that the armed forces are an integral part of the Arab and Islamic armies, he exhorted them to rise to the highest level. Part of this emphasis is on new educational facilities which will produce knowledgeable personnel.

During recent months, a number of improvements have been made in schooling and educational development which have reinforced the Kingdom's commitment to a balanced defense program. Several increases in staff and facilities have taken place at military colleges which will enable these facilities to graduate more men and provide them with a better education.

A number of officers have graduated from military colleges and assigned to posts throughout the Kingdom. Emphasis upon military training and the development of usable skills is shown in all branches of the service. Often the students also travel abroad to attend specialized courses or programs. A summary of some of these activities follows:

The 39th graduating class from King Abdul Aziz Military Academy included 110 graduates who also graduated from the paratrooper's course. The academy this year opened facilities to train the paratroopers and a special forces center. Graduates visited border areas and participated in invasion maneuvers in which warfare tactics were applied. The three-year course at King Abdul Aziz Military Academy includes training in military techniques, sciences, scientific and literary academic subjects.

The Naval Technical Studies Institute in Dammam graduated more than 100 officers in marine sciences, military skills and marine arts. The facility features a three year course. Cadets are trained in areas like welding, ship

repair, maintenance, mines, mine sweeping and communications according to province commander Maj. Gen. Yusuf Al-Bouri.

A naval academy is planned in Jubail and this institute will supply it with necessary manpower. A fourth military cantonment is located in the Eastern Province.

The emphasis upon balanced training was stressed recently in Taif by Regional Commander Maj. Gen. Saleh Al-Ghufaili when he said aspiration cannot be achieved only with the availability of sophisticated weapons. He said training must include the preparation of personnel along technical lines so that they can make the best possible use of those weapons.

"The state's regular assistance to military schools has enabled their cadets to grasp the intricate technical training with a balanced mind," said Maj. Gen. Saleh.

The eighth group of 36 officers graduated recently from the Military Command College in Riyadh. Maj. Gen. Saleh Abdullah Al-Juwayini college commander reported the ceremony included graduates from nine Arab countries, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), North Yemen, Kuwait, Qatar, Sudan, Somalia, Jordan and Oman. A new building is underway which will enable the college to admit three times as many students.

According to Maj. Gen. Saleh graduates are trained in the obligations of command, officers and staff. Students at the college also tour the Kingdom to know the country's progress and tour the holy places. Saleh emphasized that the officers are trained to be not only officers, but sons of Arabism and Islam.

The Ministry of Defense and Aviation also maintains a technician's school at the ordnance factories in Khazf where 374 men recently graduated from the industrial training center. They formed the seventh batch of students to complete their training there. According to director general of the factories Gen. Ibrahim Al-Farsi, the classes include mechanics, industrial drafting, designing, electricity, industrial security and chemistry.

Plans illustrate defense programs

By a Staff Writer

RIYADH — The well-rounded defense programs being planned by the Ministry of Defense and Aviation are best illustrated by the elaborate planning which go into all the facilities for administration, military housing, military hospitals and other programs designed to provide Saudi Arabians with facilities which meet their every need.

This balanced programming was aptly illustrated when Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan opened the Air Force Headquarters and housing complex here at Riyadh Air Base. The base, headed by Commander Brig. Abdul Hameed Al-Numan, features a five-story building which accommodates the administrative offices, barracks, power plant, guard building, public utilities, mosque, lecture hall, restaurant, kitchen and meeting hall. The project, which cost SR371 million, is a self-contained base of operations.

The project is only the beginning of a SR6.5 billion Air Force housing plan taking place in Riyadh. The Riyadh base itself has been allocated SR1.1 billion, while other projects will ensure housing for air force personnel at all five air bases.

All developments planned by the Ministry of Defense and Aviation include facilities which will ensure the comfort and convenience of their residents. The ministry is planning numerous hospitals which will provide medical facilities for these developments and at the same time serve their regions as well.

King Khaled Hospital was recently completed in Tabuk where the facility was the eighth such hospital completed by the ministry. According to Director of Armed Forces Medical Services Brig. Dr. Reza Khalifa, two more hospitals are planned soon in Khamis Mushait and Dhahran. The Tabuk facility cost SR90 million. It has 110 beds. Dr. Reza also said there were plans for the construction of 18 smaller military clinics which will soon be completed all across the Kingdom.



(Arab News photo)

WOMEN'S WELFARE CENTER in Jeddah has grown rapidly and offers Arabic lesson classes to foreign students as well.

Girls' education makes headway

By Raana Siddiqi

JEDDAH — With recognition of the fact that educational programs within Saudi Arabia will be incomplete without reaching the mothers of future generations, women's education promises to make staggering progress under provisions of the Third Five Year Development Plan.

The Kingdom has historically played an important role in the growth of civilization and culture. With the birth of Islam more than 1,400 years ago, it attained a special importance as the cradle of the Islamic culture and heritage. Soon, Saudi Arabia occupied a distinct place in the Muslim world as spiritual center and as the custodian of two of the most sacred cities of Islam.

Given this unique position of responsibility, the Kingdom also began to have an impact on world affairs. In the recent past, with the discovery of oil and the judicious and moderate policy which it has unwaveringly pursued, Saudi Arabia has increasingly emerged as one of the most vital nations attempting to meet the global energy requirements as the leading producer and supplier of oil.

To meet the challenges as a result of its crucial role in world affairs and to ensure rapid overall progress of its people, Saudi Arabia has embarked on a well planned program to build a solid socio-economic infrastructure based on Islamic teachings and the Arab heritage.

While this development is evident in all sectors, the most spectacular strides appear to have been made in the educational field including the growth of women's education. The rate at which this development has been achieved, scaling centuries in decades has astounded planners and observers alike. A close scrutiny of the Saudi developmental plans reveals that building a solid educational infrastructure and sound planning was at the core of these projects.

As the late King Faisal once said "We continue to drill wells for water and oil, but most important is the well of knowledge." Careful

blending of scientific, technological, and industrial knowledge within the framework of Islamic principles and tradition thus became the hallmark of the Saudi Educational system.

The progress already achieved in the field of women's education is all the more remarkable given at the start the absence of physical amenities, lack of qualified teachers, and above all the traditional resistance against girls going to school. The basis for this opposition seemed to be a widespread concern that educating women may have an adverse effect on traditional cultural values. These were on the other hand reformers who pleaded in favor of women's education basing their case on the strength of the Sharia and reforms introduced by the Qur'an to improve the status of women. Princess Effat, the wife of late King Faisal was among those who believed that progress will be incomplete without literacy reaching mothers of the future generations.

This remarkable lady with the permission and blessings of her husband took the bold step of establishing the first girls' school in the Kingdom back in the 1970s, spearheading the development of the women's educational system. Dar-ul-Hanan which is considered one of the best schools in the country today, with more than 1,000 girls on its rolls each year, started with 30 students, two of whom were the daughters of its founder. The entire running expenses of the school in its early years were met by Princess Effat, curriculum planning, and other executive matters were carried out by the Princess with the help of Mufeedah Dabbagh the first Principal of Dar-ul-Hanan, while the teachers had to be hired from other Arab countries due to the lack of qualified teachers at home. Although there was a lack of response in the initial stages, by 1977 enrollment at Dar-ul-Hanan was rapidly increasing. In fact attitudes were fast changing in favor of female education and there was a growing demand for girls schools.

As a result of the foundation laid by the pioneers only 15 years ago there has been a

tremendous expansion of educational facilities for girls and a qualitative improvement in the field of girls education. Women's educational programs are among the top budget priorities keeping pace with the enrollment at all levels which are jumping way above the target each academic year.

A close look at the statistics reveal that between now and school year 1985 there is expected to be an increase of 42.6 percent at the elementary school enrollment, 43.9 percent at the intermediate level, 64.1 percent at the secondary stage 87.5 percent for teacher training, 35.4 percent at adult education program, and a staggering 244.1 percent increase is foreseen at nursery, kindergarten and technical education programs. In order to keep pace with the ever-growing girl student population provisions are made in the Third Five Year Development Plan for physical expansion, equipment, and teaching forces. In addition to the completion of the previous two Development Plans, 4,305 new classrooms are expected to be built during the Third Plan.

Girls colleges play an important role in the provision of higher education as more girls continue their studies to the secondary and university level. There is a large number of Saudi women now holding M.A. and M.Sc. degrees and a significant number with Ph.D. degrees in various subjects. As this trend continues, the total enrollment at the four existing campuses in Riyadh, Jeddah, Makkah, and Dammam is expected to reach 10,000 by 1985. At present instructions are offered to female students in the fields of education, arts and humanities, medicine, medical sciences, social service, science and meteorology, agriculture and veterinary, economy and business, administration, and sharia.

While earlier women's educational institutions relied heavily on foreign teachers they are steadily being replaced by Saudi Arabian instructors. In addition to the present teacher training institutes, more are expected to be opened in order to attain self-sufficiency in this field. It is expected, according to Presi-

Continued on Page 12

Billions raise literacy level

By Javid Hassan

JEDDAH — A notable feature of the Kingdom's education scene is that girls' education has outstripped boys'. Last year, girls accounted for 35 percent of the total number of students in the Kingdom. There were 508,124 female students, representing a 10 percent increase over the previous year.

The growth rate was even higher at the level of post-primary education, the student-teacher ratio being down to 18 from 20 in 1978-79. Overall, there was a nine percent increase in literacy last year. As many as 1,445,342 students were enrolled in primary, secondary and higher educational institutions throughout the Kingdom. The number of teachers also rose to 77,632, an 11 percent increase. Over 600 new schools were opened last year.

The march of literacy is reflected in the impressive outlay on education in the Third Five Year Development Plan, which allocates SR122.5 billion for this sector, or 16 percent of the total budget of SR782.5 billion. As a result, the number of students in the Kingdom's 7,575 schools and six universities comprising 54 colleges and higher institutes, touched the 1.5 million mark.

There are 320 educational projects in various parts of the Kingdom. These include 223 primary, 75 intermediate and 22 secondary schools. Government efforts to provide a stimulus to education bore fruit with a total of 142,370 male and female students being enrolled in adult literacy schools. During the year (1980-81), 390 new schools were opened for adult students.

The momentum is to be maintained at all education levels. The Ministry of Education plans to open 1,294 new schools and boost enrollment by almost 339,000. The General Directorate for Girls' Education seeks to enroll nearly 215,000 new students during the plan period. It is also proposed to set up an institute for specialized technology.

Along with general education, higher education has also been given impetus in the plan

which sets aside SR23 billion for new universities, development of university sites, new colleges and quarters for the teaching staff. Consistent with the plan's objectives to promote Saudization of jobs held by expatriates, the government has sent students abroad for education and training to prepare them for careers in university teaching, civil service and other disciplines.

A total of 47,990 male and female students were enrolled in universities last year. At Riyadh University, 926 boys and 137 girls graduated in 1978-79, bringing the total number of graduates to 8,200. The three branches of the King Abdul Aziz University in Jeddah, Makkah and Medina contributed 1,220 students at the graduate and 146 at the post-graduate level. At the University of Petroleum and Minerals in Dhahran 293 students graduated, with the student-teacher ratio declining from six to five.

For Riyadh University, the first in Saudi Arabia set up in 1957, the surge in the number of students stood in marked contrast to the time when only 21 male students had registered, to start with, in the Faculty of Arts. Other faculties followed successively, the number rising to eleven. Later, part-time courses in the faculties of Arts and Commerce were started for students unable to attend the regular course. Such students are referred to as external students. Girls can also study as regular students in the faculties of Arts, Commerce and Medicine. A special section for female students has been included in the last category.

Similarly, the growth (in the number of students) was a landmark for the King Abdulaziz University which was a private institution when it opened in 1967. It was not until 1971-72 that it became a state university, with the College of Education, the College of Shariah and the Islamic Sciences of Makkah annexed to it.

The Kingdom's concern for improving the quality of Saudi manpower shows itself in the regular grant of foreign education facilities to Saudi Arabians. And to make sure that such students serve the Kingdom on the comple-

tion of their studies, Saudi Arabian students abroad who renege on their commitment to serve the country after completing their studies will be required to pay back the money spent on them.

Under the plan, recommended by the Supreme Committee on Saudi Arabian Students on scholarships abroad, students in North and South America, Canada, Europe, Japan and the Republic of China will regularly receive SR2,000 per month, while those studying in other countries will receive SR1,600 per month. Another SR4,000 annually will be given to single students and SR8,000 to those who are married. The stipends will be increased by 50 percent if the married student is joined by his spouse during the stay.

Equal attention is being paid to improve the quality of the teachers. Teachers who have the general secondary education certificate or its equivalent are given a special language course if they also have three-years of teaching experience and pass the English language admission test.

This is a specialized, one-year course divided into three terms. Students who are successful in the final exam are sent on governmental scholarships to study for 100 weeks in British universities. At the end of the course they are awarded a diploma in English teaching in intermediate schools.

Another step foreseen to improve the quality of education, including teaching, is the establishment of an Education Development Center at a cost of SR 300 million. The center will undertake a comprehensive survey of the education system, particularly educational TV.

All this highlights the increasing emphasis being placed on having an educated Saudi manpower capable of replacing expatriate at all levels. A study of the budget provides supporting evidence. In 1976-77 the allocation for education constituted 8 percent of the total budget, the percentage went up to 16.3 in '77-78; 16.9 in '78-79; and 25.7 in '79-80. Literacy in Saudi Arabia is poised for a big leap forward.

On the auspicious occasion of National Day

We extend our heartiest greetings to

HM King Khalid Ibn Abdul Aziz,

HRH Crown Prince Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz
1st Deputy Premier,

HRH Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz
2nd Deputy Premier and Chief of National Guard,

the Royal Family, the Saudi Government,
and the Saudi Public.



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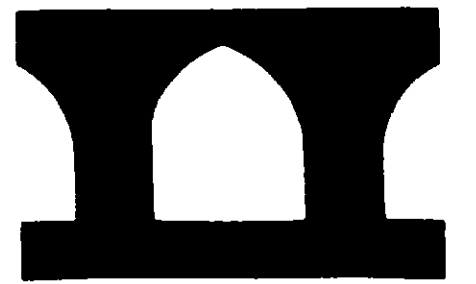
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الرسول محمد صلى الله عليه وسلم





On the glorious occasion
of SAUDI ARABIA'S NATIONAL DAY
we send our sincerest best wishes to
HIS MAJESTY KING KHALED
to HRH PRINCE FAHD BIN ABDUL AZIZ
the Deputy Prime Minister,
to HRH PRINCE ABDULLA BIN ABDUL AZIZ
Second Deputy Prime Minister
and Commander of the National Guard
and to the people of SAUDI ARABIA

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Values, traditions shared by all

By Kathy Lund

JEDDAH — Just off Makkah Road, near the Meridien Hotel, in one of those elegant, airy old villas for which Jeddah is renowned, plans are quietly being made for what will be a significant celebration for the women of Saudi Arabia. As the Hijra year 1401 draws to a close a major milestone will have been reached for a resolute group of women determined that the values, traditions and benefits of Saudi Arabia's Islamic society should be shared fairly by all members of the community.

At the end of the year the Kingdom's oldest and biggest welfare group, the Saudi Women's Welfare Society — otherwise known as Al-Khairiyah — will achieve its 20th anniversary. It will be an achievement significant to many: the event will recall the fine efforts of Al-Khairiyah and, by extension, the members of the many other such welfare groups which now exist in the Kingdom; it will be an opportunity for the many women and children who have been cared for by the Society to give thanks for the shelter and assistance received; it will provide inspiration for members to continue their good work for many years to come; and, most importantly, it will highlight the way in which the societies give practical application to the principles of Islamic family and community values.

Perhaps this, more than anything else, is the significance of the ten women's welfare societies that now exist throughout the Kingdom. The question might well be asked: why a welfare society in such a wealthy society? The answer is that wealth alone, though freely given by governments, cannot replace for such people as orphans and widows the personal comfort and security that a family brings. But the welfare societies do to the best of their ability.

"We certainly are not in need of money, thanks to the great generosity of our government, and community members," says Mrs. Najla Farsi, the energetic wife of Jeddah's mayor, Muhammad Said Farsi and vice president of Al-Khairiyah for the past four years. "What we always welcome is people's time and talents." Mrs. Farsi's involvement with welfare societies extends over nine years. Originally she was a member of Al-Taawuniyah (Cooperative), which later became Al-Faisaliyah. After belonging to the group for two years she took over as its leader for three years. She later joined Al-Khairiyah.

The Saudi Women's Welfare Society was established in the Hijra year 1381 (1961) by a group of noble ladies, presided over by Mother Ifat, the wife of the late King Faisal. Their aim then, as it remains today, was to aid women religiously and culturally against illiteracy, and to help needy families to clothe, feed and care medically for themselves. The blossoming of the society is proof indeed of the old saying that from tiny acorns mighty oaks do grow. The original budget of

SR3,000, provided mostly by the government, has burgeoned to an astonishing SR6 million annually. And from an inaugural membership of 49, numbers have expanded to over 500.

As to the numbers helped by the society, the figures reach into the thousands. For example it provides aid for 1,500 families and houses 14 disabled people. In the education section there are 105 females in the intermediate class, 205 in language classes, 120 learning tailoring and 250 in typing classes. Overall, 700 women and girls attend various activities daily.

Most of the activities provided by the society are geared to the aim of promoting in women and girls sources of later income. Thus the emphasis on literacy classes and practical subjects such as typing and tailoring. For those who wish to gain a higher education there are courses in foreign languages, English and French.

The society plays an important role in the religious education of the women. According to Mrs. Farsi "We hold courses for the rehearsal of the Quran and an explanation of its meanings. Debates and lectures are made for the beneficiaries — girls, women and housewives — so that they may widen their knowledge of the tenets of Islam. In the Ramadan just past, the Society conducted comprehensive lectures on the subjects of fasting, prayers, Zakat al Fitr and breakfasting, at the University, the house for the disabled and Society's headquarters."

Another of the very important aspects of the work carried out by the Society, and one which fits their role as guardians of family values is the care of children, particularly orphans. The little ones are looked after in their early years at a special home where every aspect of their needs are catered for. The Society also provides baby sitting facilities, especially for women who need to go out to work from necessity.

The Society is at present presided over by Princess Fawzia, wife of Prince Fawaz Bin Abdul Aziz. Apart from providing much needed assistance to so many Saudi Arabian members of the community it also plays a part in the lives of expatriate women. On the one hand it provides a window into the nation's way of life for visitors to the country while also giving expatriate women a chance to offer their own talents in helping those who may be able to benefit. For example some expatriate women offer their services as language teachers, while others give their time in other aspects of social work. They also play an active role in the many functions organized by the Society. In return, the Society has added to its list of Arabic courses for expatriate women. Mrs. Farsi is hopeful that the list might expand.

"The Society encourages the membership of expatriate women and welcomes the opportunity for them to participate in the welfare of the citizens of this country. Like other members expatriate members are asked to pay the SR200 annual subscription. Mrs. Farsi said that 90 percent of the mem-

bers at the present were Saudi Arabian and the remaining 10 percent expatriate. The organization of the Society involves a board of directors, a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer and then the heads of committees. Each committee organizes the various activities carried out by the Society. The one rule regarding membership is that the Board of Directors office bearers and officials should be Saudi Arabian.

One of the qualities sought in members is that they should have a desire to help needy members of the community and, where possible have talents, or services, to offer. For example, as wife of the mayor, Mrs. Farsi hopes that, at some future time, she may be able to arrange for some municipal facilities to be set aside at certain hours for the exclusive use of the Society's welfare recipients. Perhaps city parks would be handed over at certain times each week so that the enjoyments that so many nationals have within their own family compounds are not denied less wealthy members of the community.

Apart from celebrating their 20th anniversary Al-Khairiyah members will also soon be able to rejoice at the opening of spacious new headquarters. This monument to their efforts has been built at a cost of SR 14 million — SR 9 million provided by the Ministry of Social Affairs and the balance collected by the efforts of a donations campaign headed by Princess Fawzia and Mrs. Farsi.

"The functions of the Society have expanded to the extent that the present headquarters have become inadequate," said Mrs. Farsi. "For this reason the Council of the Society decided to establish a new spacious building to accommodate more functions. When we first started out there was only one literacy class, one tailoring class and one baby sitting group. Today the numbers have increased far beyond that. Now that the new building is almost ready — by the aid of Mighty God — the Society will make its headquarters at the new one, leaving the old one to operate as it has in the past."

The new building contains many facilities. There is a library for rare references, scripts and books. There will also be a public library open to all female students from the University and the Teachers' Institute. There is a club for girls, a boarding house for infants to accommodate 60 orphans and others in special need. There is also a kindergarten equipped with the very latest equipment.

Obviously the many women who have participated in the work of the welfare societies over the years have greatly enriched the lives of those they have helped. But have they also gained something from the societies themselves? Rightly, Mrs. Farsi comments that members do not expect to take from the society; rather they expect to give. But, as she adds, "It has given women the chance of participating in the building of their nation, recognizing their important role in the formation of family and, alternatively, the nation. The activities of the Society are increasing year after year."

Saudia develops civil aviation

By Alisa Kenney

JEDDAH — The field of civil aviation in Saudi Arabia has developed rapidly and has been a complicated process. However, ever since 1945 when the late King Abdul Aziz Al Saud was first presented with a Dakota DC-3 by United States President Franklin Roosevelt, the national airlines has scored countless successes.

In a country where cities, towns, villages, oases and camps could be scattered many days' journey apart, the usefulness of the airplane was recognized quickly. The time taken to go across the heart of Arabia from Jeddah to Riyadh, and then to Dhahran, was instantly cut from many days to one. Eventually Saudia purchased five Bristol Freighters and five DC-4s, and the process of expansion began.

According to Saudia records, in 1952 Saudia purchased 10 Convair 340's which brought pressurized and air-conditioned cabins to the Kingdom for the first time, and enabled a much more ambitious program of growth to be planned and implemented. New routes, new passengers and cargo targets were fixed and it began to seem as though Saudia could play its part not only in the vital task of facilitating the pilgrimage to Islam's Holy Places every year, but also in the significant development procedure that was undertaken throughout the Kingdom.

The year 1967 marked the opening of the inaugural European route, serving Geneva, Frankfurt and London. In the same year, Saudia became the first airline to establish a link between the Arab East and the Arab West by opening the route via Beirut to Tripoli, Tunis and Casablanca. Having been accepted as a member of the Arab Air Carriers Organization (AACO) in 1965, Saudia was accepted as a member of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) in 1967.

Thirty years of Saudia were celebrated in 1975. Having bought two more Boeing 737s the previous year, Saudia made 1975 a landmark year by acquiring not only three more Boeing 707s, but also two of the wide-bodied long range jet Lockheed TriStars L-1011. In 1976, three more TriStars were bought, and seven more Boeing 737s. Air travel became big business, and in 1976 Saudia introduced the "Arabian Express" shuttle between Jeddah and Riyadh.

In 1977, Saudia operations planning moved to a new control center in Jeddah, and a London flight operations center began to function, providing 24-hour coverage of flight planning, and crew scheduling and briefing. Riyadh and Paris flight operations offices were opened. For the first time in 1977, more than half a million pilgrims were airlifted by Saudia in an enormously complex short-term operation. In the same year the fleet was increased by three more TriStars, three Boeing 707s and two Boeing 737s.

By 1980, Saudia could easily claim to be the largest airline in the Middle East with 16 Lockheed TriStars, 10 707s, the purchase of 20 747 and a list of other aircraft. However, 1981 proved to hold more for the Kingdom's national carrier. During the first half of the year, Saudia received four 747s, including a 747SP for its trans-Atlantic flights, and moved into the Saudia terminal at the new King Abdul Aziz Airport.

Still growing and adding figures to its successes, the airlines had another red-letter

year in 1980. During that time Saudia carried 9.5 million passengers, inaugurated flights to four new destinations and expanded service and training programs, the airline's annual report said.

The 9.5 million passengers was a 19 percent increase over 1979. Saudia's operating revenues of SR4.2 billion were 32 percent higher than in 1979. Total assets increased 29 percent to SR8.1 billion. With the addition of the four new routes to Bangkok, Dacca, Mogadishu and Nairobi, the airline now has 24 international routes and covers 21 cities within the Kingdom.

To support the flights, Saudia has expanded its service and training facilities. In passenger services, Saudia reported that in 1979, a new high in domestic traffic was reached: 5,567, 927 passengers, who accounted for 72.6 percent of the total. A little more than half of the domestic traffic was carried on the central air route Jeddah-Riyadh-Dhahran. The second-ranking domestic market was the northern region including Medina, Tabuk and Hail, which showed an increase of 51 percent; and the third-rank region was the south.

Special attention always will be given to Hajj passengers fulfilling their religious duty to visit the Holy Places. Roughly 100,000 pilgrims are carried by Saudia charter flights and this service will be maintained in the future with full cooperation being offered to other airlines through the vastly increased new Jeddah International Airport, with its special terminal for pilgrim traffic.

To cope with the ever-increasing demand for passenger reservations, Saudia instituted in 1978 its automated reservation system. The system consists of a large-scale computer, at British Airways West London Termi-

nal, in the 24-hour-a-day, and is linked to the Kingdom. Passenger reservations from within Saudi Arabia, the system is on-line from the Jeddah Network Control Center to all Saudia sales and reservation offices. The rapid growth in the Saudia fleet from a total of 24 aircraft in 1973 to 63 owned and 14 chartered aircraft in 1980 has placed a severe strain on the 2,000 Technical Services

Division, especially because inspection of equipment used on Saudia aircraft is carried out to high standards. Saudia uses its own Automatic Test Equipment, a computer controlled laboratory facility, to diagnose unusual features in electronic equipment quickly and accurately, so that the aircraft can return to service immediately with the least possible delay. By 1984, it is planned to construct and operate an entirely new maintenance base in Jeddah, which will cover maintenance requirements to the year 2015. One of the major divisions of the airline is the Flight Training Center, which was opened in 1979. The SR124 million center includes a flight operations training department and an in-flight services department. Major equipment includes four cockpit procedure trainers — for the L-1011, the B-707 and the B-737 and two simulators for the B-737. At present well over half of Saudia's flight crews are of Saudi nationality, and the figure is expected to rise to 75 percent by 1984. The center's modern classrooms can seat 240 flight operations trainees at all levels, and annually train more than 1,000 flight crew members. Many other courses are run or financed by Saudia for various airline needs — from report-writing to aviation management, from accounting to leadership and from engineering to language-laboratory courses. In the past 10 years the employees have shot up from 4,000 to more than 18,000. To accommodate its employees, Saudia has constructed Al-Khaleidia in honor of King Khalid bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud. Although the final cost of the city will be in excess of SR2.2 billion, it has been calculated that within 10 years of completion in 1982.

Continued on Page 12



The original Dakota DC3 presented to the late King Abdul Aziz on May 27 1945.



On the NATIONAL DAY of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

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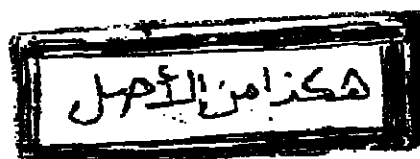
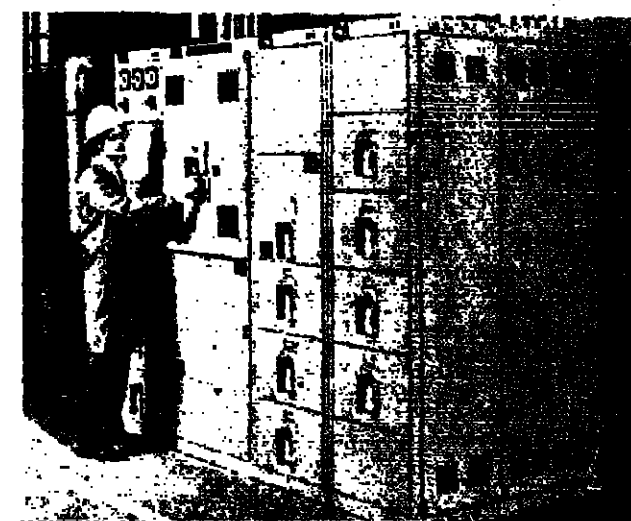
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**H.R.H. Crown Prince Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz
The Deputy Prime Minister**

**H.R.H. Prince Abdullah Bin Abdul Aziz
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Programs of the National Guard

By Dave Kaiser

YADH — The Saudi Arabian National Guard plays an important role in the defense network of the Kingdom's defense network. A number of special programs and facilities are provided for Guard members to help them with an excellent education, special administration and housing programs which include all the essentials not only accommodations but recreational facilities, mosques and hospitals. According to Second Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard Prince Abdullah, the provision of a complete program for the National Guard is a strong support arm for the Kingdom's armed forces.

National Guard are urged to hold fast to Islamic values, heritage and culture.

The National Guard has a twenty-year plan for adult education according to National Guard Educational and Cultural Department head Awad Abdullah Al-Sharif. He said a variety of curricula and programs are available to provide an exceptional education for the adults in the National Guard. The guard sponsors 25 adult education schools across the Kingdom with six in the Western Region. There are also ten intermediate schools with two in the Western Region.

"National Guard officials train their officers and at the same time ensure that their religious and cultural values remain intact."

prehensive housing with 2,500 homes and full support facilities.

The National Guard provides its personnel with some of the finest services in Saudi Arabia with hospitals, schools and housing accommodations.

Hospitals in Riyadh and Jeddah provide 1,000 beds. A third hospital planned in the Eastern Region will be built primarily for the use of the National Guard.

Long-range plans for the National Guard, according to Prince Abdullah, include housing for every man in the latest modern accommodations. A contract was recently signed with Dumez of France for SR3.26 billion housing project in Khasm Al Ain which will include four housing complexes for National Guardsmen with 1,144 villas. All housing will be completely furnished and equipped with utilities and gardens. Other facilities such as mosques, schools and markets will be completed with the main project. The contractor is obligated to train the occupants on the operation and maintenance of electrical, mechanical, sewage and water installation in accordance to an integrated operations program.

A medical compound at Khasm Al-Ain features a 500-bed hospital with an advanced medical test center and housing complex for hospital personnel. Auxiliary provision is made at the site for a mosque, central library, catering department, hospital wards and surgical operation room. The hospital has a section for handicapped patients, physiotherapy and outpatients. The facility is totally self-contained with its own special power generator, water plant and central air conditioning.

The complex has its own residential quarters, schools and conference halls. Residential facilities includes archives, markets and a gymnasium. There are 200 beds reserved for emergency patients.

A number of new schools were recently opened by the National Guard with 19 adult education schools, an elementary school for boys, a primary school for girls and an intermediate school for boys. There are now 17 schools under construction for the National Guard in various parts of the Kingdom after Prince Abdullah commissioned the SR14,633,000 project.

The National Guard recently opened an office in London to meet the needs of students sent to England and patients sent there for medical treatment. This office also conducts official business with the British government.

National Guard cadets are trained at the King Khaled Military College in Riyadh. The facility was begun in 1978 for SR460 million for the 186,000 square meter site.

The National Guard operates an Advanced Signal Corps School at Om Al-Hamam. The school, headed by Brig. Abdul Aziz Al-Ayyar has 250 students who attend a number of English and technical labs where they receive training in telecommunications, wireless, satellite, microwave and engineering.



TAKING OATH: New members of the National Guard taking oath at a graduation ceremony. The government provides a wide-range training programs for the guard to make it a strong support arm of the armed forces.

aid the expansion plans for the guard are fully drawn up in consideration of the needs and qualifications of the men in this area.

ince Abdullah said the guard is being readied and prepared to stand by the armed forces and lend them the support they need.

ng men are trained in the use of highly sophisticated weapons with both training and discipline emphasized. National Guard members are trained and able to operate on a battlefield successfully and to cooperate fully in coordination between the other armed forces at all times. Members of the

said Prince Abdullah. He asked the youth of Saudi Arabia to read and understand the history of the Kingdom so they can understand how the country came by its unity through the Islamic faith.

Prince Abdullah described the National Guard as an indivisible part of the Kingdom's armed forces.

As part of the plan for the National Guard, the national headquarters off Khreiss Road in Riyadh direct all Guard activities. These offices are described as a model building in both architectural style and efficiency. National Guard officials are now planning the largest building contract for a com-

هناك من اجل



We extend our greetings and best wishes to
HM KING KHALID BIN ABDUL AZIZ
HRH CROWN PRINCE FAHD BIN ABDUL AZIZ,
 1st Deputy Premier,
HRH PRINCE ABDULLAH BIN ABDUL AZIZ,
 2nd Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard,

The Royal Family, the Saudi Government,
 and the Saudi Public.

On the joyous occasion of

THE NATIONAL DAY
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National Day



On the occasion of Saudi Arabia's National Day, Aramco would like to extend its heartiest congratulations and best wishes to **HM King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, HRH Amir Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Crown Prince and Vice President of the Council of Ministers, HRH Amir 'Abd Allah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Second Vice President of the Council of Ministers and Head of the National Guard, His Majesty's Government and the people of Saudi Arabia.**



Modern techniques produce ample water

By Ahmad Kamal Khuroo

RIYADH — Riyadh and the nearby inhabited areas have been known for more than a thousand years as one of the greatest oases in the world. Its existence has been dependent upon the presence of water in an elaborate system of wadis, partly filled with thick gravel layers. These gravelled layers allowed the few rains each year to collect and percolate, forming great reservoirs of ground water protected from evaporation. These were able to supply water during the long dry periods of the year.

The oldest water system in Saudi Arabia consisted of natural wells and dug wells from which water was either hoisted up and conducted by open channels for irrigation or conveyed by pumps to the houses. In regions like the Asir and Taif, there has always been a plentiful supply of water, but in the more remote areas like the Rub Al Khali, there were small oases where water collected during the periodic rains and then quickly dried up during the hot months or were depleted soon by the caravans passing through.

This state of affairs lasted till the introduction of modern techniques at the beginning of this century. Because of the lack of good transport facilities to the districts, the water supply had to be utilized both for domestic and irrigation purposes to produce much of the food for the oases. The amount of water available therefore limited the size of the group of oases which supported about 50,000 people.

When towns and main city areas started growing after World War II, this old-fashioned system of water supply soon became inadequate. Drilled wells with power pumps were introduced and water pipelines leading to house connections and installations were constructed.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Water is the main authority behind most of the water plans for the Kingdom. The need of supplying water for domestic use caused a certain reduction in the supply for irrigation. However, improved roads and motor traffic made it unnecessary for the main cities like Jeddah, Riyadh and Dammam to support themselves with food. In order to satisfy the increasing water demand it was decided by the Ministry to utilize the shallow water of the wadis more efficiently.

According to the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, during the Second Five-Year Plan the Ministry supervised the drilling of 510 artesian wells, 28 test wells for agricultural use, and 22 wells for underground water control. It also built 314 potable water projects in the country, with water towers to effectively control the water distribution ground tanks, pumping stations and supply networks.

Included in the Third Development Plan is the building of 37 new dams, 250 supply and distribution schemes, and 29 new desalination plants. Water is now reaching large sections of the rural population that previously had to depend on limited natural supplies.

Future development will take place in the context of the newly-created National Water Plan, which will co-ordinate all the water agencies, collect data and deal with environmental problems.

At the moment there are four major water departments in the government:

— The Ministry of Agriculture and Water is engaged in a number of urban water projects involving the construction and maintenance of wells, purification plants and distribution networks. The Ministry will continue to be the major supplier of water from traditional sources for agricultural and urban consumption, but the management of urban water systems will gradually be turned over to the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs.

— The Saline Water Conversion Corporation will continue to look after the desalination projects in the Kingdom. The Al-Hasa Irrigation and Drainage Authority looks after the needs of the large-scale agricultural schemes in the Eastern Province.

— Furthermore, the Royal Commission of Jubail and Yanbu takes care of the heavy industrial development and its related water needs, while the Haj Committee is charged with the responsibility of catering for pilgrims' requirements.

Riyadh's water supply was expanded by 68,000 cubic meters per day in January 1980 from the Buwayb project. The city's water supply is now 288,000 cubic meters per day. The Buwayb project involved the sinking of 18 deep wells in the Minjur aquifer. The water passes for treatment through coagling, precipitation and filtering systems before being pumped to the capital.

This year, the Wasai project has now begun to produce a further 200,000 cubic meters per day for Riyadh from 62 wells. Starting in 1983, desalinated water will be pumped to Riyadh from the Jubail II desalination project, initially at a rate of 300,000 cubic meters per day.

In Jeddah, the third and fourth stages of the distribution network expansion are in their final phase. Both stages involve about 931 kms of pipes and 54,400 house connections. Work has started on the fifth stage, with 500 kms of pipes and 30,000 house connections. The expanded network has been designed to absorb the total output of Jeddah's desalination plants. It includes six ground tanks holding 120,000 cubic meters, a new mixing station and an auxiliary pumping station.

In Abha, a filtering plant to purify water from Abha Dam was completed in 1980 with a capacity of 1,700 cubic meters per day. The distribution network is also complete. In another Abha project, drawing on underground water sources, 20 wells in Wadi Hajla are producing 5,000 cubic meters per day and is capable of expansion to 10,000 cubic meters.

For domestic and agricultural use, water supplies to the interior are meriting close attention from the Ministry. It has been planned to bring 41,500 hectares under cultivation, including 19,000 hectares previously uncultivated.

Water for irrigation is expected to rise from 1,832 million cubic meters annually to 1,837 million cubic meters. In order to increase water resources to meet the growing demand, the Kingdom is for the first time launching a massive waste-water recycling program from urban sewage. Every city will soon have a reclamation plant and by the year 200 it is predicted that 15 per cent of the country's water supplies will come from this source.

An SR80 million contract has been signed recently for a 55-km long sewage water pipe from the sewage treatment plant in Riyadh to farms in Raqah and Dureyya. In Jeddah already the city's green areas are being irrigated by treated sewage water so as to make maximum use of this precious commodity. It is hoped that such projects will create green belts around the main cities.

Water through the help of desalination has been a later development during the 70s, specially in the coastal areas. In 1970 there were only 5 desalination plants producing 17.7 million cubic meters per year. But now there are 14 plants in operation producing 65.4 million cubic meters of water. Six new desalination plants are under construction and will be ready next year. By 1985 a capacity of 523 million cubic meters of water a year is being projected.

King Khaled dedicated last year the first phase of the SR1.7 billion Yanbu-Medina water desalination complex being constructed by a Japanese group. It is expected to produce 25 million gallons of water per day. Medina will receive its share of the water through a 176 km pipeline, and Yanbu via a 45 km line, both costing SR403 million. In the second phase 42 million gallons per day will be produced.

The Saline Water Conversion Corporation is building the largest water pipeline in the world at a cost of SR910 million. A West German firm will lay a 464-km twin pipeline from a ten-unit desalination plant being built in Jubail to a terminal outside Riyadh where enormous concrete reservoirs will hold the water. The line will have a capacity of 830,000 cubic meters per day and full-scale construction has recently begun.

King Khaled will open the fourth phase of the Jeddah desalination plant in the last week of October, according to Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Sheikh Minister of Agriculture and Water and chairman of the governing body of the desalination corporation.

The fourth phase of the Jeddah desalination plant will have a production capacity of 225 million liters of water a day and 500 mw of electricity. The total capacity of the plant will be 382.5 million liters of water, apart from the 13.5 million liters obtained from the reverse osmosis plant. But the total daily production will rise to 396 million liters and 1800 mw of electricity.

The Minister said the desalination plant's production will be mixed with water obtained from Wadi Khulais and Wadi Fatima. The water will be supplied through the network built by the ministry which covers most of the Red Sea metropolitan areas. The ministry is also considering expansion of the network to reach other areas.

He said that after the completion of the fourth phase of the plant, drawing of water from natural sources in Wadi Khulais and Wadi Fatima will be reduced. This will make the water available for agriculture, he said.

The corporation has five projects in the planning stage with a capacity of 241.2 million liters of water and 435 mw of electricity. Another 11 desalination projects are under consideration with a total capacity of 603 million liters.

The Ministry has been giving serious attention to the construction of dams in various parts of the Kingdom in line with the overall development taking place in the country. The erection of a network of dams throughout the country has increased the reserves of subterranean water leading to a higher level of water in wells located near the dams.

Until the end of 1979, 46 dams were built across the land with a total length of 16,842 meters, an average of 366 meters in length and 13.26 meters in height, according to statistics released by the Planning Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and

Water. The total storage capacity reached 224 million cubic meters.

The ministry's Third Development Plan envisages the setting up of more than 50 dams in the Kingdom after going into their viability through feasibility studies. This figure is over and above the dams for which contracts have been awarded and work is already underway.

The largest dam in the Kingdom is the Jizan Dam which retains about 51 million cubic meters of water. It is 35 meters high and 316 meters long. It has been built to ward off the flood hazards during rainy seasons and to preserve the water for agricultural use instead of losing it to the sea. Consequently, farm land in the area has increased to about 8,000 hectares.

Another large project is the Wadi Jizan Dam which is 60 meters high and 250 meters long. It cost SR250 million to build and has a capacity of 85 million cubic meters of water. As the demand for water continues to rise, there are a number of schemes being examined by the ministry involving the building of desalination plants in the interior and supplying them with seawater through pipelines. Every small town and village could have its own desalination plant, which could also provide electricity.

Another scheme being reviewed by the ministry is the creation of an artificial lake in the interior to be filled with sea water and then routed to various desalination plants.

Population growth has been concentrated in the Western region and this poses a formidable problem for the planners to keep augmenting the water supply in relation to the increasing demand. The density of population in the Jeddah-Makkah-Taif triangle coupled with the growing agricultural needs, has sharply increased the demand for water.

It is estimated by water experts that the cost of desalting about 10,000 cubic meters of water comes to about \$30, and the ministry is looking into the most economical way of satisfying the area's growing thirst for water. Some observers feel that the demand could be reduced to a significant extent if the water is used with more discretion by the citizens.

One of the spin-offs from oil exploration is the discovery of massive underground reservoirs and aquifers in the Central and Eastern regions which are yet to be tapped. It has been estimated that there is enough water to irrigate 250,000 hectares of farm land for the next 100 years.

Efforts by private companies to develop new sources of water are also being given the go-ahead by the ministry to supplement its own work. A company headed by Prince Muhammad Al-Faisal has been formed to study the possibility of towing icebergs from the South Pole. The company, Iceberg Transport International, has already invested \$2 million in research and planning.

Norwegian experts are looking forward to the towing of a small experimental iceberg to Australia in the coming months. A larger iceberg can provide 50 million tons of water, worth about \$60 million even after half the iceberg has melted during the journey.

By the end of the Third Plan period, the ministry expects to supply more than 50 per cent of the rural population and their livestock with water within easy access. The Saline Water Conversion Corporation will be providing urban centers with 1,640 billion cubic meters of water a day in addition to about 600,000 cubic meters per day from conventional sources.

Satellites, microwaves, ports serve the Kingdom

By Javid Hassan

RIYADH — Saudi Arabia has made giant strides in telecommunications and transport. Half a million telephones were installed in a record period of three and a half years. It expanded the international transmission network, using satellite and microwave facilities, including the world's longest microwave link from Taif to Port Sudan, besides several stations.

On the transport front, SAPTCO is girdling the Kingdom with its network of 852 buses and 260 inter-city coaches. In terms of passenger traffic this means that 1.5 million passengers commute daily on SAPTCO buses throughout the Kingdom, making one of the biggest government transport operators.

And in the field of communications, about 24,000 kms of main roads and 25,000 kms of rural roads have been laid out, linking about 7,004 villages, besides 1,000 kms of expressways and several bridges. The high point of road building is the route from Taif to Jizan, a 753-km stretch that links Taif, Abha and Jizan in an East-West route, stitching together 419 densely populated villages in the southern, southwestern and western regions of the Kingdom. Its construction, which lasted 15 years from 1963 through 1978, cost \$528 million.

As for marine transport, it was another record year for the Kingdom's ports. Compared with 1979, the total volume of cargo discharged rose by more than three million tonnes, or 13 percent, to 27.5 million tonnes. Cargo discharged at Jubail port increased by 58 percent from just under one million tonnes in 1979 to over 1.5 million tonnes last year. The Kingdom's largest port, the Jeddah Islamic port, maintained its preeminent position. It handled 14 million tonnes of cargo, representing 51 percent of the Kingdom's sea-borne imports. This meant an increase of 11 percent over 1979.

Outlining the achievements of the PTT, the deputy minister in charge Faisal Zaidan told Arab News that the value of the achievement "lies not only in the cold statistics, like the addition of 616,000 exchange lines (a 348 percent increase) but also in the remarkable adherence to preset schedules." He said the national transmission network links most of the towns and villages, providing some 70,000 national circuits, a 700 percent increase.

According to Zaidan, the Ministry of Postal and Telecommunications is the world's eighth largest user of the space segment of Intelsat. MOPITT is also a major partner in the Arab-sat project headquartered in Riyadh. He said the switching plant capacity grew from 177,000 lines to 740,000, while switching centers jumped to 143. Other features of the completed projects include, besides 500,000 telephones, 10,000 telexes and 1,879 coin telephones.

He said the Telecom support infrastructure is nearing completion, ranging from Kingdom-wide computerised monitoring systems that remotely check network conditions on a central board, to the huge computer center of Saudi Telephone and its network of new subscriber facilities. It is claimed that the quality of network improved dramatically with trouble-free lines totaling 99.7 percent at any given time, a 300 percent improvement. "When troubles did appear, Saudi Telephone crews cleared them quickly, 80 percent cleared within a day performance, which when compared to the past, represents a threefold improvement."

The success of this venture is attributed to the energetic planning and co-ordination of MOPITT which, with an annual budget and revenues of over SR2,000 millions, is well equipped in human resources. Some 13,000 employees work in 16 different districts, with all district managers and their key subordinates being Saudi nationals. Saudi Telephone has also developed an ambitious training and Saudization plan. As many as 4,500 Saudis will receive advanced training in the coming year.

Referring to the carrying capacity of SAPTCO, executive director Samir A. Ghonaim, said as many as 130,000 passengers in Jeddah and 90,000 in Riyadh travel daily on its buses. Its fleet also carries 8,000 pilgrims on the Jeddah-Makkah route, especially at the weekend.

But SAPTCO is not resting on its oars. It is planning to introduce special buses for women, for which a tentative start has been made in Jeddah. Also on the anvil is information service (in English and Arabic) for the passengers. "This will help commuters in getting quick information regarding our bus timings, routes etc. We also want to introduce separate service for women passengers, so that their calls will be handled by female telephone operators," Ghonaim said.

SAPTCO currently owns 60 double decker buses — fifty intra-city and ten inter-city or over-the-road (OTR) buses. In addition, eighty intra-city and ten inter-city double decker buses are on order. Articulated buses are also being considered as an additional means of relieving traffic congestion.

Ghonaim disclosed that the company was examining the feasibility of introducing light rail which is common in North America and Europe. The light rail, or the People Mover System, will operate on a route corridor which is identified as having a substantial and permanent demand generation. "The technology appears to be favorable for light rail in the Kingdom," Ghonaim said, adding, "while no single corridor currently generates the travel volumes sufficiently to justify fixed facility investments, developments in Riyadh, Makkah and Jeddah warrant close attention."

Based on a preliminary analysis, light rail would seem to be justified in the Airport Road, King Khaled Street and Sitra/University Street corridors in Riyadh and the Makkah Road/King Abdul Aziz Street, Medina Road/New Airport and King Faisal Street corridors in Jeddah. With these corridors, the total light rail network will be approximately 72 kilometers in length and cost SR2.2-5.2 billion to construct.

"We also want to introduce coupons for the benefit of passengers," Ghonaim said. He pointed out that the present system of depositing one riyal in the box was posing a problem for the SAPTCO authorities, espe-

cially in view of the huge collection of one-riyal notes. This problem was sought to be attacked by introducing a coupon system which would have the twin advantage of allowing a discount for the passenger on a monthly basis and also easing pressure on the SAPTCO official.

"Fare prepayment programs, including tickets, tokens and passes are being investigated, but initial experiments in Makkah indicate that this type of program still needs refinement," Ghonaim pointed out. He said the subject of passenger fares and tariffs was also receiving serious attention. The level of fare, zones fare, collection and depositing of revenue is being examined.

Another matter under review is parcel freight delivery to be introduced in conjunction with the OTR network. It is said that in the United States, both the Greyhound and Trailway Corporations receive substantial revenues from the parcel freight business. It has even brought special non-passenger vehicles in the business.

However, its usefulness in the Kingdom has yet to be assessed. But SAPTCO is planning next year a detailed analysis of the freight market and develop a relevant freight tariff. The company's Transit Development program for 1982-84 recommends that a pilot parcel freight service should be implemented in 1402 H (1982) in the Western region. This pilot program, it is pointed out, will give SAPTCO a better understanding of the entire Kingdomwide parcel freight market.

Meanwhile, a batch of 20 trainees from SAPTCO returned to Riyadh recently from Bahrain where they had gone to attend a week-long course on modern management for transport. The next batch, twelfth in the series, leaves for Dammam next week. The course is being conducted by Paul Iman, an American professor who is an authority in the field.

These courses are a continuation of the annual courses organized by SAPTCO to acquaint its directors and employees with the latest methods of transport management. Such courses have been found useful in improving the capabilities of the company's manpower, SAPTCO head office said.

Regarding the development of ports, the ports of Al-Khobar and Darin on the Arabian Gulf have already been provided with new facilities such as modern berths, warehouses and sheds, port offices and other infrastructure facilities. The Saudi Ports Authority (SPA) is also conducting a comprehensive study into the improvements required at other ports on the Red Sea (Haql, Al Khuraybah, Dhuba, Al-Wajh, Umm Lajj, al Laih, al Qumhdah, Rabigh, al Qahmah, Farasan) to enhance their contribution to the national economy and local development.

When this development program goes through, SPA ports will offer a total of 148 highly sophisticated and mechanized berths with a combined capacity of 47 million tonnes per year. The extension of port capacities has been in line with increases in imports. The throughput, for example, increased from 10.6 million tonnes in 1976 to 28.5 million tonnes last year. The subsidiary ports were thus able to relieve pressure on the five major ports at Jeddah, Dammam, Jubail, Yanbu and Jizan.

The net effect of all these expansion programs was to boost productivity at the ports. Compared with a handling rate of less than 500 tonnes per berth per day in 1976, the average discharge is SPA ports is now more than 1,000 tonnes per berth per day. This figure has even climbed to 5,000 tonnes on occasions.

Container handling capacity has also swelled in recent years, reflecting a shift from break-bulk to containerized cargo. Specialist terminals are in operation in the ports of Jeddah, Dammam and Jubail and are planned for Yanbu and Jizan. The share of containerized cargo in relation to general cargo has reached 37 percent in Jeddah and 25 percent in Dammam. These ratios are expected to rise in the near future.

In Jeddah, work has already started on the expansion of the main container terminal (berths 35/36) to include berths 32 to 34 and 37 (with a ro-ro ramp). Two new container Gantry cranes are on order, bringing the total number of container cranes in Jeddah port to eight. Six new wide-space transainers will extend the storage capacity, while 38 straddle carriers are already in operation.

The Dammam container terminal has also been enlarged by one berth, bringing the total to four with a consolidated length of 1,000 meters. Two more container cranes are being added. The new Jubail container terminal began operation in September last. It has two berths with a length of 520 meters, four container Gantry cranes, nine transainers, 14 headtrucks, 28 chassis and trailers and a 165,000 square meter stacking area.

At Jizan the construction of a container terminal is due to be completed next year. It will provide two berths with a length of 500 meters, two container cranes and a stacking area of 150,000 square meters. Meanwhile, the SPA has encouraged the establishment of bulk storage facilities for cement by the private sector. This step has been taken in view of the growing importance of cement imports which are crucial to the Kingdom's economic growth. Thanks to SPA Jeddah has the world's two largest floating cement silos with a daily throughput capacity of 17,500 tonnes.

With the development of specialised cement facilities, more cement now arrives in the Kingdom's seaports in bulk than in bagged form. In 1980 bulk cement imports amounted to 9.2 million tonnes, representing 86 percent of the total cement imports.

And finally, the Kingdom is building the bridges in its communication network. Thus by 1975 most of Saudi Arabia's cities and the countryside were linked by paved roads, providing a new thrust to agricultural development and domestic tourism. The total length of asphalted roads in 1975 was 12,169 kms, and the total length of unsurfaced roads 8,077 kms. It was then that the ministry of communications pitched in with its Second Five Year Development Plan which continued the original main program to build a complete two-lane asphalt lane network throughout the Kingdom.

Continued on Page 13

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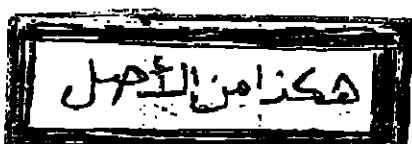
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Medical services grow 25 percent

By Alan Kenney

JEDDAH — The field of Saudi Arabian medical health care has been one of the more dynamic areas of development. According to one local hospital administrator, ever since the late King Faisal initiated plans to improve health care, Saudi Arabia has been able to pull itself up by the bootstraps and make those concepts into reality.

Development of the health care system during the Second Five Year Plan (1975-80) saw the medical equipment market grow by an annual average of 25 percent — reaching about \$84 million in 1980. Health care still is given a high priority as a result of many unfulfilled needs in this sector.

The Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency's (SAMA) 1980 annual report says the government's health policy is to provide adequate preventive and curative health services free of charge or at nominal rates to everyone in the Kingdom. Total appropriations for the Ministry of Health during the Third Plan will be SR34.9 billion (\$10 billion), in addition to allocations for other ministries and government agencies involved in health care, such as the Ministries of Education, Defense and National Guards, the King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Saudi Red Crescent Society.

Among the most important achievements of the Ministry of Health has been the establishment of five modern hospitals at Jizan, Jeddah, Hofuf, Khobar and Medina with a total capacity of 2,275 beds. The hospitals include laboratories, blood banks, outpatient clinics and housing for personnel. Work also is underway on three new hospitals at Tabuk, Najran and Hail for 600 beds.

The Ministry of Health established about 200 dispensaries and has designated a number of dispensaries to be turned into primary medical care centers. At the end of 1979 (1979), its medical staff numbered 13,654 representing a rise of about five percent over the previous year. According to SAMA, during the Third Plan, the Ministry of Health aims to increase the number of hospital beds to 2.2 per 1,000 citizens and to improve the ratio of physicians to population to 5.9 per 10,000 and of nursing staff to 10.6 per 10,000.

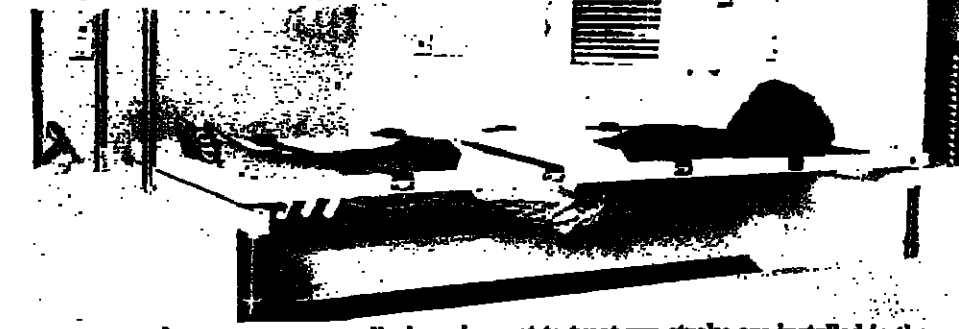
To accomplish this goal, the ministry plans to establish 36 new hospitals with a capacity of 7,550 beds and 300 centers for primary medical care. One of its largest projects will be the Riyadh medical complex, which will include four hospitals with 1,200 beds at a cost of SR1.5 billion.

Although the Kingdom is capable of acquiring all the modern conveniences as a result of its wealth, biggest problem is health care designs is that of manpower.

During the Second Plan, great attention was given to the training of medical manpower for the management and operation of health facilities, with special concentration in three areas, the Ministry of Planning reported. The first was developing integrated National health teams, composed of doctors, pharmacists, nursing staff and medical technical staff. The colleges of medical studies in

each university were reorganized as "medical training centers" with comprehensive educational and training facilities and equipment for all levels and branches of medicine.

The second area was the encouragement of scholarships in medical studies. The third area was manpower planning for the health sector. The Inter-Ministerial Medical Manpower Planning Council was established in 1976 (1976), comprising the Ministers of Planning, Health and Higher Education. Its main tasks were to study the establishment of all types of medical training institutes in the context of the long-term manpower requirements, and drafting a long-term plan for the development of medical manpower.



SUN STROKE: The latest medical equipment to treat sun stroke are installed in the holy places. Sun strokes previously were treated by ice and cold water.

By the end of 1978-79 (1978-79), a total of 2,848 students had graduated from medical institutes, and 535 from nursing schools, according to SAMA. For the Third Plan the government aims to increase the total number of medical manpower by 90 percent. The number of doctors will be increased by 90.8 percent.

The Third Plan looks to an expansion of first-aid services to most parts of the Kingdom and an increase in the Red Crescent operations during the pilgrimage seasons. The plan provides for 15 new first-aid centers, five first aid centers at airports and 60 additional fully equipped ambulances, and a first aid institute at Riyadh. Financial

requirements of the Saudi Red Crescent during the Third Plan period will be SR628 million, according to SAMA.

A number of hospitals for the Ministry of Defense and Aviation, the National Guard and the Public Security Administration are also in operation, serving the employees of these agencies, their families and other citizens in certain cases.

In the last five years, the private sector has entered the health market, and Jeddah the field has become reached its absorptive capacity. The government, through the Ministry of Health, supervises the construction of the private hospitals. Also the government controls the private sector by issuing

licenses and by giving interest-free loans to cover about 50 percent of the building costs.

Private health care holds about 10 percent of country's hospital beds. The competition in Jeddah has become strong enough that the government decided to stop issuing licenses for the city. One local clinic director said that if Kingdom's hospitals maintain the level of progress achieved during the past five years, and if the Third Plan is successful, then the Kingdom could surpass European standards.

In Jeddah area, at least, hospitals are concentrating on improving the quality of services, keeping in view the fact they have reached a point in which additional hospitals are not needed.

Armed forces protect Arab-Islamic interests

By a staff writer

RIYADH — The defensive capabilities of the entire Arab world and the protection of the holiest places; in the Islamic world are dependent upon Saudi Arabia's military personnel, bases and equipment. The Ministry of Defense and Aviation strives to fully realize the long-term defense needs of Saudi Arabia by emphasizing positive development of personnel and equipment for the Kingdom's Army, Air Force, Navy and National Guard.

This positive development emphasizes not only the growth and creation of military installations; but more importantly, individual development by providing defense personnel with extensive training and educational opportunities, and guidance to insure character development not only as officers but as sons of Arabism and Islam. Military personnel in all branches are provided with

well-designed housing areas, libraries, cultural halls, recreation areas, restaurants and hospitals.

Saudi Arabian civilians are offered every incentive to encourage them to join one of the armed forces in order to serve their country and establish defense against the enemies of the Kingdom. At the same time they are able to enrich their lives and enlarge their education. According to Ministry of Defense spokesmen, during the last year the increasing response from young men joining the armed forces has surpassed all expectations.

The Kingdom bases its defensive needs upon a commitment to serve the needs of the Arab and Islamic world, while at the same time recognizing the threats to Middle East peace being made by the Israeli occupation of Arab lands and Zionist advancement into new Arab territories.

Training of Public Security Police

By Dave Kaiser

RIYADH — Civilian safety and security within Saudi Arabia is maintained by trained Public Security Police who receive education in all phases of law enforcement from violent crimes like murder to solving lesser crimes like forgery. These officers are also responsible for routine duties such as traffic regulation and direction.

Security officers complete their training at military training centers. Director of Public Security Gen. Abdullah Abdul Rahman Al-Sheikh has also urged all Public Security officers to continue their studies at home and has emphasized the need for training all security men in the use and firing of arms. He recommended the establishment of permanent firing ranges in every region of the Kingdom where arms, ammunition and instruction would be constantly available for officers who want to upgrade their skills.

One of the long-range plans for Security development is a police training township which would be one of the largest in the world. A training college there would increase the annual number of officers graduated.

"We aim at reducing the rate of crime and have done so already using quick investigation and sentencing in order to deter others from committing crimes," explained Minister of the Interior Prince Naif. He said that last year cooperation between the Gulf states was expanding even before the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and the government recommended an institute of higher security studies for the benefit of Arab university graduates and a Security Studies Center which will be used by both Arab and foreign experts to study crime.

The Arab Institute for Police Studies, based in Riyadh will cost SR400 million. With Prince Naif as chairman of the board, the Arab Studies Center and Institute will

form part of a wide-ranging security plan which will strengthen the security system and assist common security institutions.

Recent advancements in the public security area included the addition of ten mobile criminal detection laboratories. The units were made especially for Saudi Arabia taking into consideration the Kingdom's landscape and the type of vehicle necessary. The mobile units can travel to remote areas and provide evidence on any crime on the spot by preserving bodies, doing crime analyses and even carrying out immediate autopsies.

Special traffic problems exist in Saudi Arabia where three years ago there were 5,000 cars entering the Kingdom. Since then Saudi Arabia has found itself inundated with more than 300,000 cars every year and current estimates indicate a total of more than 1.5 million cars.

The Interior Ministry sponsors a number of courses on public security, traffic, computers and typing at the Personnel Institute.

Specialist police groups of officers are trained in Riyadh at the Public Security Officers Institute. Officers attending courses there and elsewhere in the Kingdom supplement their education with frequent training trips to North Carolina, Florida, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama where they watch police operations and learn techniques used there.

The Officers Institute in Riyadh recently sponsored an anti-forgery course drawn up to specifications from a number of participating Arab states and the Arab Bureau for Criminal Police. The course featured both theoretical instruction, practice and field training to enable the participants to detect the various types of forgeries.

The courses provided for the Public Security Police include traffic institutes, a Public Security Officers Institute, Passport Institute, Military Passports Institute and public security training.

The Kingdom's security installations are often toured by delegations from other Arab states. Various Arab states often cooperate in sharing information and in establishing avenues of cooperation. Specialized sessions on the issuance of passports and how to detect passport forgery are often carried out jointly.

Continuations

Girls (From page 6)

ency for Girls Education statistical data, that by 1985 the teaching force at the elementary and adult education programs will be 100 percent Saudi, 70.9 percent vacancies at the pre-school and technical programs will also be filled by Saudi Arabian, and 45.8 percent teaching jobs at the intermediate level, 42.5 percent at secondary and 15.3 percent at the teacher training institutes will be occupied by the Saudi nationals.

Women's educational programs are administered under the auspices of the Ministry of Education, by the Presidency of Girls Education for the general education level and General Secretariat for Girls Colleges for higher education level. It is here that the experts put their heads together to present a system of education which is modern in its approach, yet maintaining spiritual values and meaningful traditions. And the system works!

Saudia (From page 8)

the city will have paid for itself in terms of rent now being paid to landlords for Jeddah property of comparable standards. The city will include an olympic-size swimming pool with a field for soccer and softball, a running track, a deluxe clubhouse with a gymnasium and locker rooms, and courts for rackets, tennis, basketball, volleyball and squash.

Ultimately more than 12,000 expatriate employees will live in four landscaped town quarters grouped around the waterfront. There are 3,377 housing units constructed on an area of land measuring 1.5 million square meters. Plants already are built to provide power, sewage treatment and the desalination of 1.2 million gallons of water a day. An internal and external telephone network is installed, and a school is being built. In addition to the parks and gardens, which will make an oasis out of the desert, Saudia City will have its own mosque, filling station with maintenance workshop and a video network.

Satellite (From page 10)

The ministry speeded up the feeder road and rural road program, besides widening and upgrading roads to dual carriageways and expressways. By 1980 it had constructed 17,939 kms. of asphalt roads and 3,644 kms. of feeder roads. Major expressways which are in various stages of design and construction include the Dammam-Riyadh, Riyadh-Makkah, Makkah-Jeddah, Jeddah-Medina, Medina-Qassim, Qassim-Riyadh, Medina-Tabuk and Dammam-Saudi-Kuwaiti border routes.

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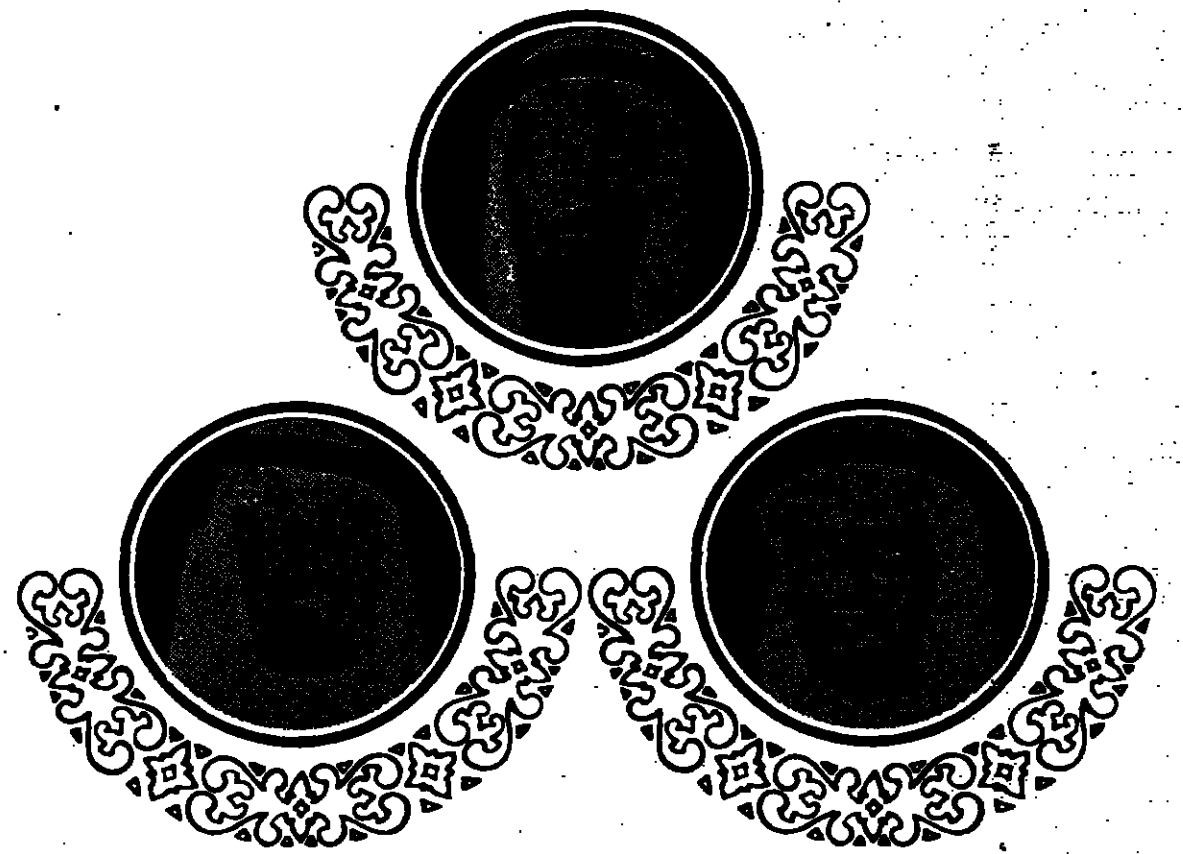
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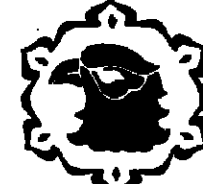
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Pintor Mayoes Teru

OKYO, SEPT. 22 (AP) — Mexican Luper retained his World Boxing Council (WBC) bantamweight title Tuesday night in a 15th round knockout over Japanese fighter Shinzo "Hurricane" Teru.

The 26-year-old Pintor stopped Teru, the 25-year-old bantamweight, in 2:02 of the last round with a flurry of punches and a hard left to the jaw.

Mexican who controlled the fight from the start, floored the Japanese in the 13th round with a solid left to his jaw. The Japanese got to his feet by the count of eight, but came back to his corner wobbling.

Knockout victory was Pintor's 35th, his 42nd win against four losses and one draw.

For the 29-year-old Japanese, it was his 35th win and three draws.

The fighters entered the Aichi Prefecture Gymnasium ring in central Japan at 118 lbs. (53.52 kilograms), the division limit. However, Pintor failed to make weight at first but he did later after sweat-out for an hour.

The fighters started out slowly, feeling their way in the first round. Then they engaged in hard short blows with no effective results.

Pintor was leading on three officials' cards at the end of the 14th round. Mexican judge Rudy Jordan had it 137-131, American judge Rudy Jordan 136-131 and Japanese judge Masao Kato 138-133.

The title bout was referred by Isidro Rodriguez of Venezuela. "I was in good condition," the champion told reporters. "I wasn't

Blast rocks office of Springboks' host

SCHENECTADY, New York Sept. 22 (AP) — A bomb damaged a building housing the Eastern Rugby Union's offices early Tuesday, hours before the group was to field a team against a South African squad that has been the target of anti-apartheid protests. There were no reports of injuries.

Police said no one immediately claimed responsibility for the blast. Thomas Selfridge, ERU president, said the scheduled game would go on Tuesday night in Albany's Bleeker Stadium despite the bombing. Police said they were protecting the South African players.

The blast, caused by a "high-explosive device," caused heavy damage to the offices and a dairy products company next to the

ERU headquarters, said James McGrath, a police investigator. He added the ERU office was not as extensively damaged as police first suspected.

McGrath said the bomb had apparently been placed in a closet 2 1/2 feet from the rugby office in an area accessible to the public during business hours.

The blast was reported at 1:17 a.m. EDT (0517 GMT) by a passerby, patrolman Arthur Zampella said, refusing to identify the person. He said police have no suspects.

Fearful of a riot, New York state officials had tried to stop Tuesday night's match pitting the Springboks, South Africa's national team, and the ERU squad. Schenectady is

10 miles (16 km) from Albany. The Eastern Rugby Union is the host for the Springboks' visit.

U.S. district judge Howard Munson ruled Monday that Gov. Hugh Carey acted improperly when he told Albany Mayor last week to stop the game. Carey cited what he said was an "imminent danger of rioting."

A hearing was scheduled for Tuesday in the 2nd U.S. circuit Court of Appeals in New York City as state officials appealed Munson's ruling.

Munson said Carey's action "seeks to destroy the very constitutional protections that have enabled a century-long struggle to bring about racial equality."

W. Germany hit by injuries

BOCHUM, West Germany, Sept. 22 (R) — West Germany, strolling comfortably toward a place in next year's World Soccer Cup finals in Spain, should brush aside Finland in their European Group One qualifying match Wednesday.

The European champions swamped the Finns 4-0 in Lathi last May and their fans will be disappointed with anything less on home soil.

West Germany, with maximum points from four matches, are almost certain to qualify from Group One with Austria, who have won five games out of six.

Injury has put paid to West German manager Jupp Derwall's hopes of using the match

for experiment. Big striker Horst Hrubesch, knocked out by a Hamburg teammate's shot against Bochum in the League last Saturday, misses his fourth successive international through injury. Central defender Karl Heinz Foerster, still recovering is likely to stay on the substitutes' bench.

Derwall's customary wealth of midfield talent has been depleted by the absence of Hansi Mueller, who has strained ligaments, and Bernd Schuster, who has strained relations with Derwall. But his worries were eased Tuesday when defender Manfred Kaltz, who has had influenza, declared himself fit for his 40th consecutive game for West Germany.

African threat to boycott Olympics recedes

BADEN-BADEN, W. Germany, Sept. 22 (AP) — Olympic leaders claimed Monday to have made big strides toward heading off a possible African boycott of the 1984 Games in Los Angeles.

Abraham Ordia, president of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, had a private meeting with Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC). They talked about the current tour of the United States by the South African rugby team, the Springboks.

Ordia said in an interview later: "1984 is a long way ahead. Both the IOC and the U.S. Olympic Committee have spoken very clearly against the tour of the Springboks."

President Samaranch has said clearly he is opposed to the tour. This has restrained us a little in our considerations of what we ought to do," Samaranch told a press conference he was in close touch with the National Olympic Committees of Africa. "Not a single one has made any suggestion of boycotting the Los Angeles Games," Samaranch said.

The IOC president added he had heard

nothing from the Soviet Union of any suggestion that the Games should be moved elsewhere. This was in reply to a newsmen who quoted reports from Moscow.

The comments by Samaranch and Ordia conflicted with reports from Addis Ababa that the political Organization of African Unity (OAU) had said African athletes would not compete against Americans

because of the Springbok tour.

After Samaranch had met with Ordia, he and the IOC executive board had a long meeting with delegates from the National Olympic Committees, which now number 149.

Samaranch told the meeting: "I can tell you very clearly we are against this tour. But of course we have no power to stop it."

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Baseball results

National League

Los Angeles	2	Chicago	0
Philadelphia	1	Philadelphia	0

(17 innings)

York	4	Pittsburgh	3
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(13 innings)

Diago	6	Cincinnati	0
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American League

ion	9	Milwaukee	3
oit	5	Baltimore	1
land	5	New York	0
as	6	Seattle	1
nesota	7	Kansas City	2
ornia	6	Chicago	2

land at Toronto, postponed

National Football League

as	35	New England	21
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BRIEFS

LYMOUTH, England (AP) — A 39-year-old British yachtsman set off from this west England port Tuesday aiming to beat countryman Chay Blyth's round-the-world "wrong way" record of 292 days.

Scott Cowper, who already holds the record for sailing round the world via the northern route with the current at back, is taking the southern route to the Atlantic.

FRANCISCO, (AFP) — Jimmy Connors bounced back from his U.S. Open loss to defeat fellow American Ferdiinand in the first round of the (Men's Grand Prix Tennis Tournament) Monday.

NDON, (AFP) — Former Yorkshire England batsman, John Hampshire will for Derbyshire next season. Derbyshire reached Hampshire last Friday and got an agreement to sign him when Yorkshire agreed to ease him from the final year of his existing contract.

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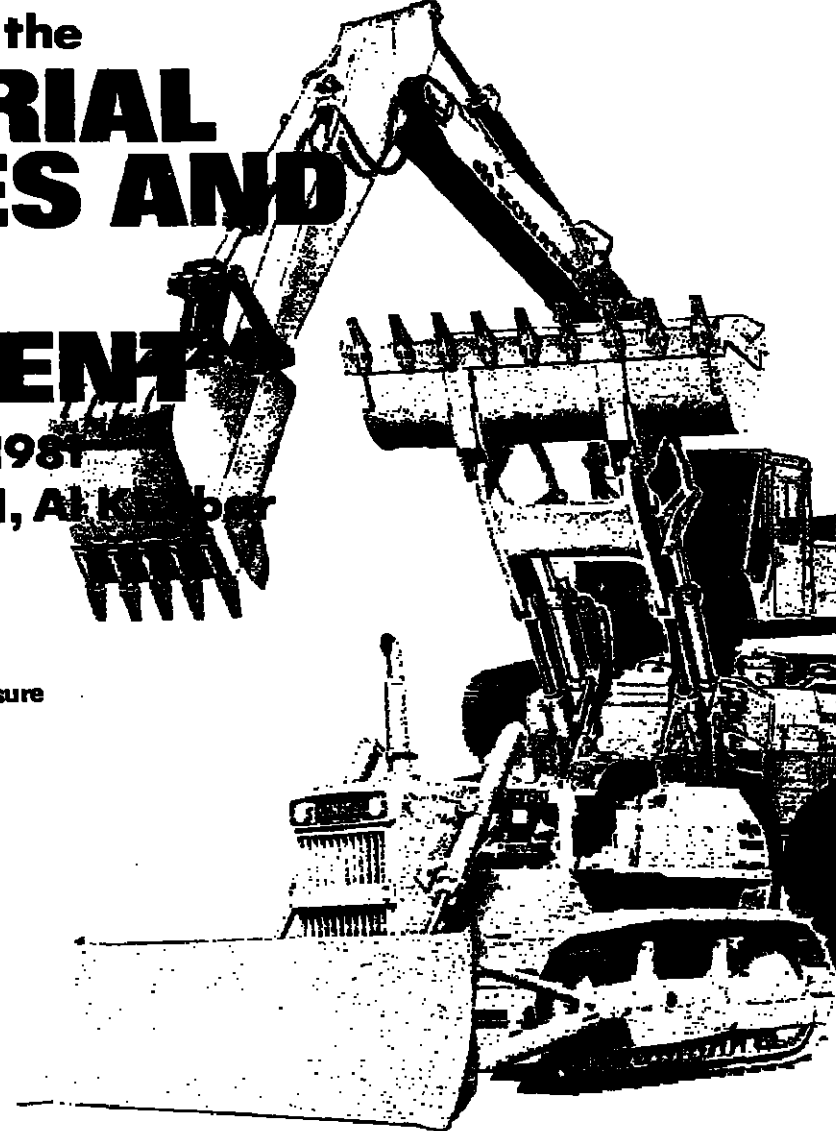
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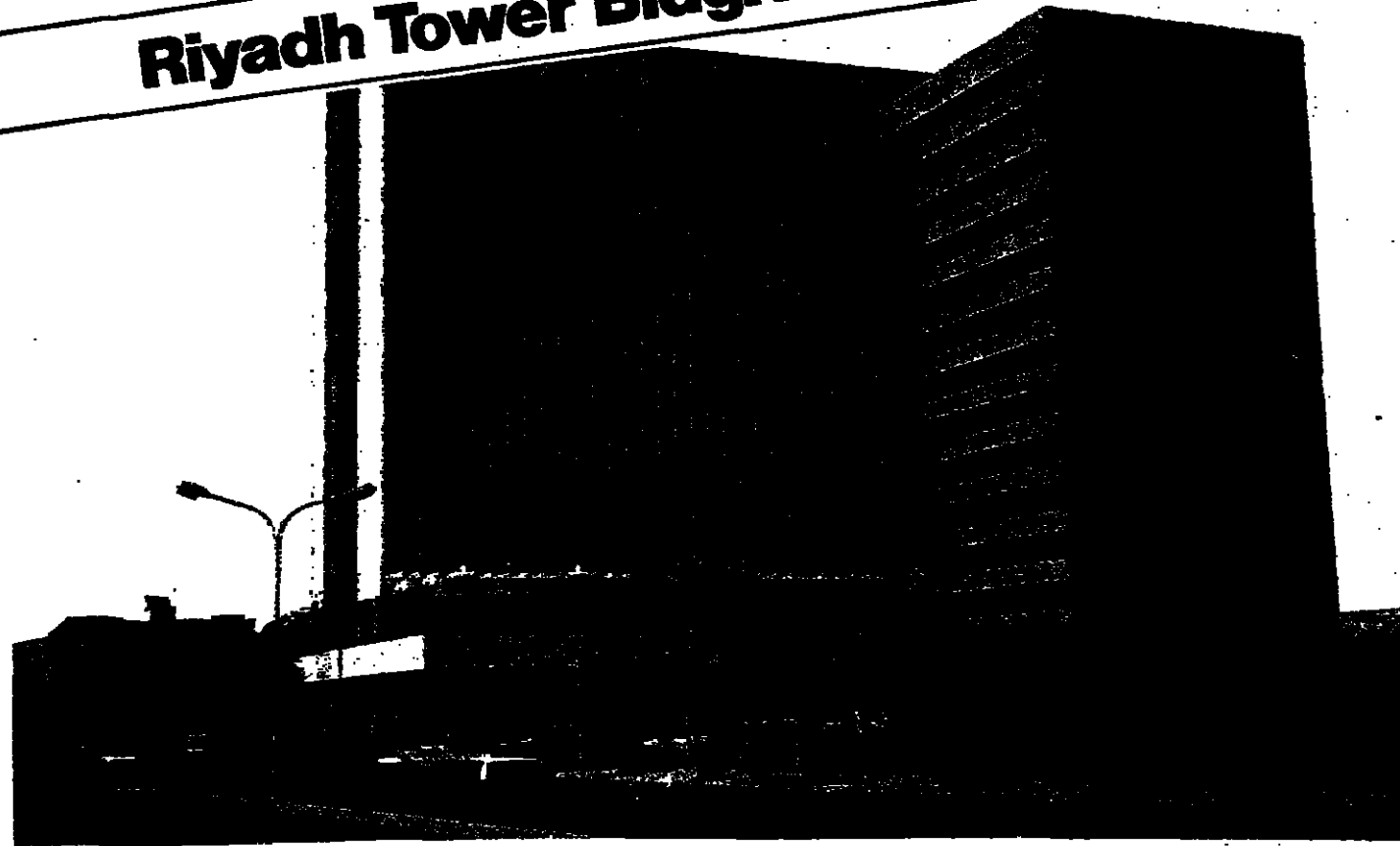
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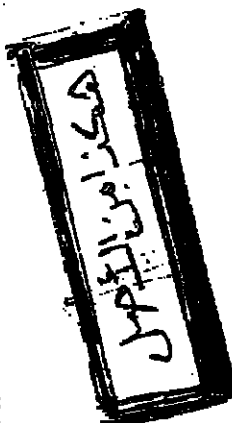
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Haig meets Gromyko today

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 22 (R) — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko meet Wednesday to set a date for the start of negotiations on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

The meeting, which comes at a time of deep chill in U.S.-Soviet relations, will be closely watched by America's European allies which are unsure of the U.S. commitment to arms control. It will be the first high-level meeting between Washington and Moscow since the Reagan administration came to power in January this year.

Haig, who has taken a leading role in the administration's tough anti-Soviet campaign, has said he hopes to discuss Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the invasion of Kampuchea by Moscow's ally Vietnam and what he called Soviet "proxy activity". But the veteran Soviet diplomat is expected to reject any attempt by Haig to link arms control with Soviet conduct around the world, although there is little doubt that the Kremlin sees the talks as crucial for the future of U.S.-Soviet relations.

The two men are expected to name a date, probably in November, and a place, believed

to be Geneva, for negotiations on so-called theater nuclear forces (TNF). Under an agreement with its allies, the United States is committed to negotiations with the Soviet Union on reducing nuclear missiles in Europe.

Washington's North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies have made this a condition of acceptance to the deployment of 572 U.S. Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles in Western Europe.

On his talks with Haig, Gromyko is expected to set the tone Tuesday by stressing in the U.N. General Assembly a need for arms control. Observers believe Gromyko will reinforce Moscow's current drive against the stockpiling of U.S. neutron warheads and

Norway belittles Soviet influence

OSLO, Sept. 22 (AFP) — Norwegian Defense Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg said here Tuesday that current problems in Latin America, the Middle East and Africa were in no way a result of Soviet infiltration. He also affirmed that Soviet influence in the Third World today had decreased.

Stoltenberg said that a Western policy

the planned deployment in Western Europe of medium-range nuclear weapons.

Haig, addressing the Assembly Monday touched briefly on arms control, saying it did not "occur in a vacuum" and that restraint was required if weapons agreements were to last. British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, speaking later Tuesday on behalf of the European Economic Community, is likely to deal with a wider range of issues before the three-month-long Assembly.

The Middle East, Soviet involvement in Afghanistan and efforts to secure Namibia's independence from South Africa are among topics certain to be covered by Lord Carrington who is also due to confer with Gromyko Tuesday night at the Soviet U.N. mission.

which did not respect all peoples' right to self-determination and which neglected social and economic problems among the majority of the world's population could however lead to increased Soviet influence.

"This is one of the reasons why we have expressed concern about the fact that the Reagan administration's policy so far has resulted in a halt in the North-South dialogue and in the negotiations on a treaty on the law of the sea.

"This policy weakens our security," said Stoltenberg, who was addressing students at the Norwegian Defense College.

Belgians discuss ways to form cabinet

BRUSSELS, Sept. 22 (R) — Belgium's leading political figures met Tuesday to review ways of forming a new government and ending a crisis which had rekindled regional tension and posed grave problems to the country's debt-ridden economy.

But as the presidents of parties talked, there was agreement only on the urgency of deciding how to replace the fallen coalition of Prime Minister Mark Eyskens, and little indication as to how this might be done. The center-left coalition of Eyskens, which took office just five months ago, collapsed Monday night following the emergence of a deep rift between the French-speaking Socialists and their coalition partners over new aid for the loss-making steel giant, Cockerill-Sambre.

It was the sixth government to fall since elections in 1979 and official sources said new elections might have to be called to find a way out of the country's apparent political impasse. But elections could not be organized before November and the sources said the political vacuum caused by such a delay would severely exacerbate the country's economic problems.

It could also further undermine the Belgian franc, which has been dependent on massive support from the National Bank to stave off devaluation and maintain its agreed level within the European Monetary System (EMS). In the face of these threats, political sources said King Baudouin would probably ask a leading politician to explore the possibility of a new coalition, which could at least

deal with urgent matters, and the regard elections as a last resort.

The king, who has asked the outgoing government to stay on in a caretaker capacity, was expected to name this person within the next few days. The sources said Willy Claes, economic affairs minister in the outgoing government, was a favorite for the role because of his intimate knowledge of the steel question.

As a Flemish Socialist, he would also be suitable because he remained outside the cabinet row which chiefly pitted French-speaking Socialist against the Flemish Social Christian Party of Eyskens. He might try to revive the present coalition of the French and Dutch-speaking wings of the Socialist and Social-Christian parties which held 140 seats in the 212-member assembly, or lure the French-speaking Liberals in to replace the Socialist.

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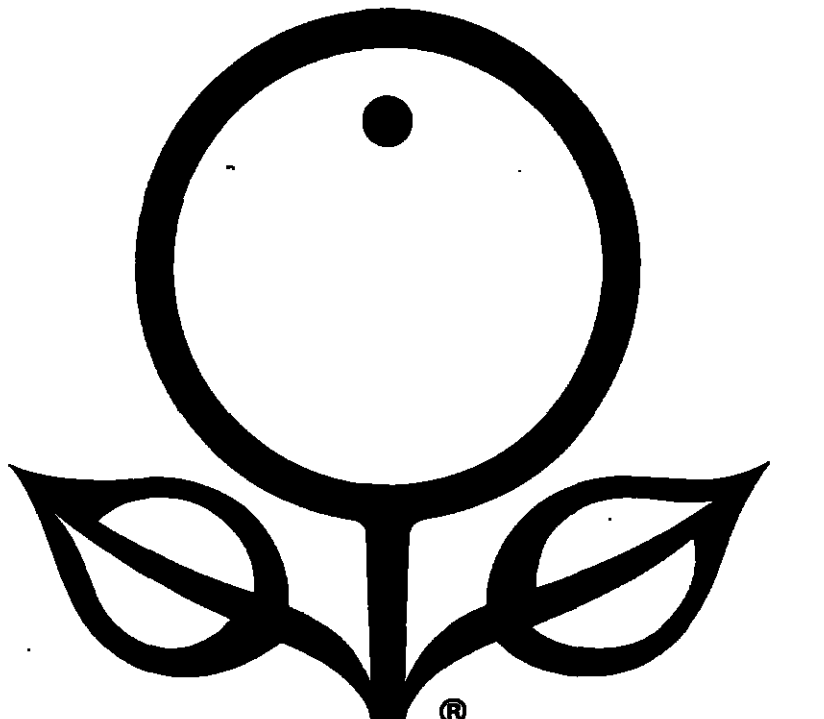
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